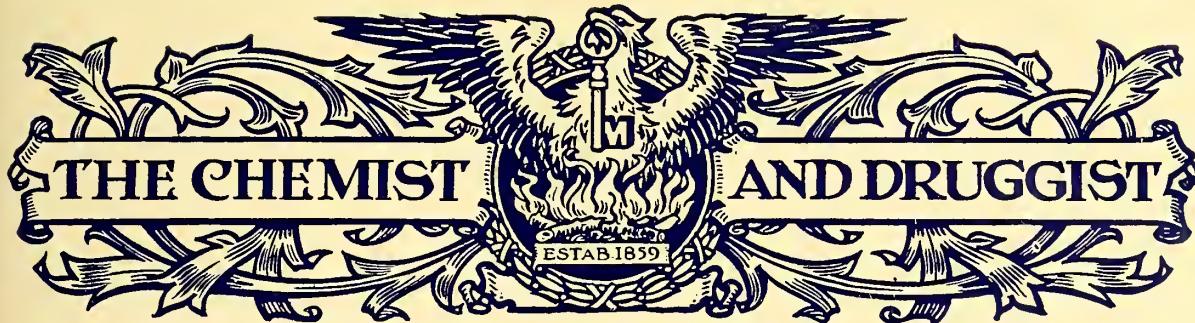




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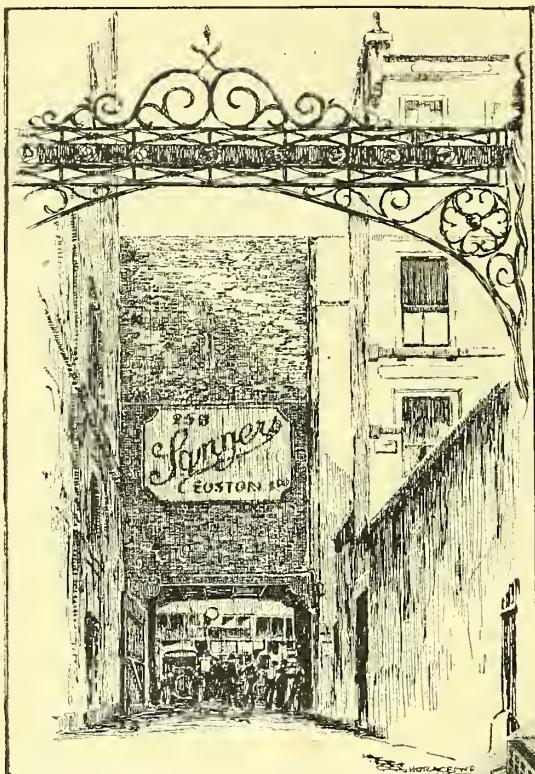
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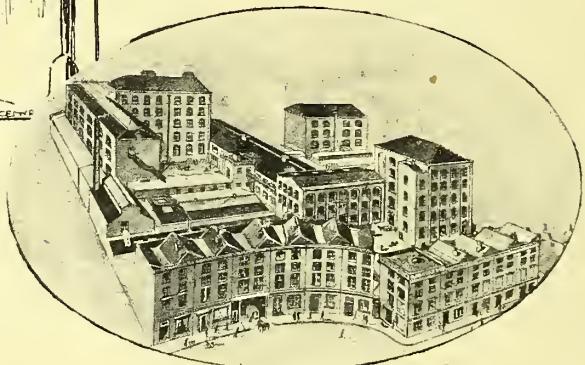
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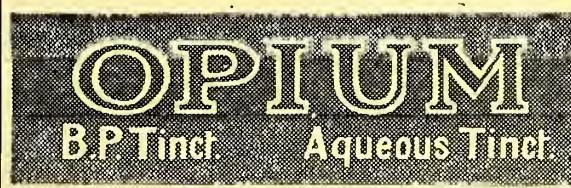
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James F. Wilkinson, Pharmacists Printer, Pendleton, Manchester.

CUPAL NEWS

MAY 7, 1927.



The Difference

between selling "RED RING" "FLU" Powders, and selling any other "flu" powders, is the knowledge of the fact that they are one of the "RED RING" Series lines. No line is included in the "RED RING" Series without every detail having, both from a therapeutic and a display standpoint, been most carefully studied before being offered to our customers. There are yet many days ahead this season that are bound to leave behind many "flu" victims.

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<small>(in Show Outers)</small>	
less 10% 28 days	<u>7 3</u>

£3 4 9

Also bonus of 3 doz. 1/- packets, free.

Profit 178%

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	COST
6 doz. 1/- packets	£2 8 0
less 10% 28 days	<u>4 10</u>

£2 3 2

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Profit 95%

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CUPAL Ltd. Blackburn.

ORDERED BY DOCTORS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

METHYL-ASPRIODINE

(Reg. T. Mark.)

A REMARKABLE NEW COMPOUND containing the equivalent of
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FOR INUNCTION IN RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS AND AS A GENERAL LOCAL ANALGESIC.

The compound, which occurs as a white powder at ordinary temperatures, melts when rubbed into the skin. It disappears completely, is almost odourless, and is non-greasy.

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A counter display will help.

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3/6 per doz. allowing 50% PROFIT on cost for the dealer.

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12 Perfect Blades in Every Dozen

For Gillette-type and Autostrp-type holders

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The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessities from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

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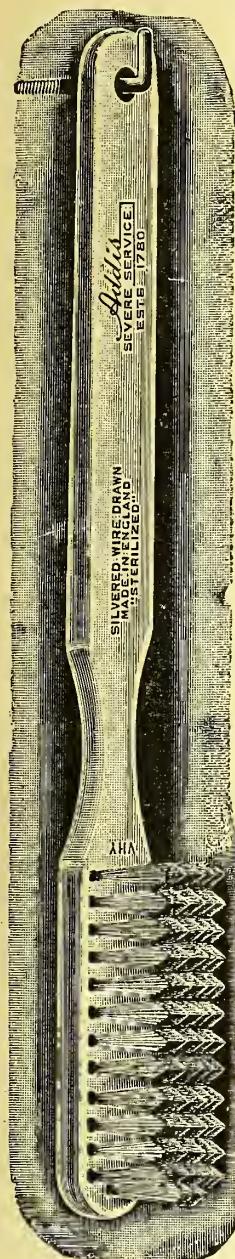
OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK***A New Line You MUST Stock!*****4 out of 5 Women—3 out of 4 Men
Definitely need it!****The DONOVAN
PATENTED PILE INSTRUMENT**

is the only instrument of its kind with a reservoir for healing balm which ensures the actual affected part being soothed and cured by the action of the ointment.

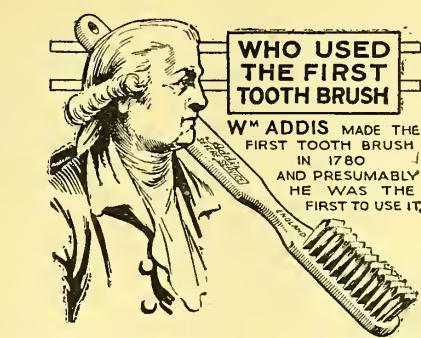
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THE DONOVAN SURGICAL CO.,
Dept. T, 306, ROMFORD ROAD, E.7.
Foreign Agencies Available.**PRICE 60/- PER DOZEN.
7/6 EACH, RETAIL, Protected.**And every time you sell one instrument you not only earn 2/6 but you secure a customer who will buy several tubes of DONOVENE, the perfect pile ointment, which costs you only 18/- per doz. (packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. in folding show-case boxes) and sells readily at 2/6 per tube.**NATIONAL ADVERTISING.** In all the following English papers strong advertisements regularly urge sufferers to go to you for one of these instruments. See that you have at least three in stock and on show. "The Lancet," "Answers," "Ideas," "Weekly Telegraph," "Pearson's Weekly," "Pearson's Magazine," "Tit Bits," etc., etc.**DISPLAY MATERIAL FREE.** Sole Distributors to Wholesale and Retail Chemists in Great Britain and Ireland,**MACLEANS LIMITED**
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Chemists' Exhibition
:: 9th to 13th MAY, 1927 ::

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processes will be shown.

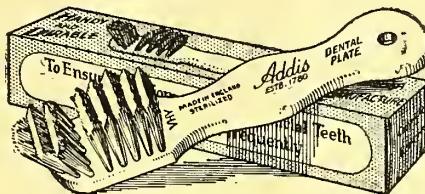
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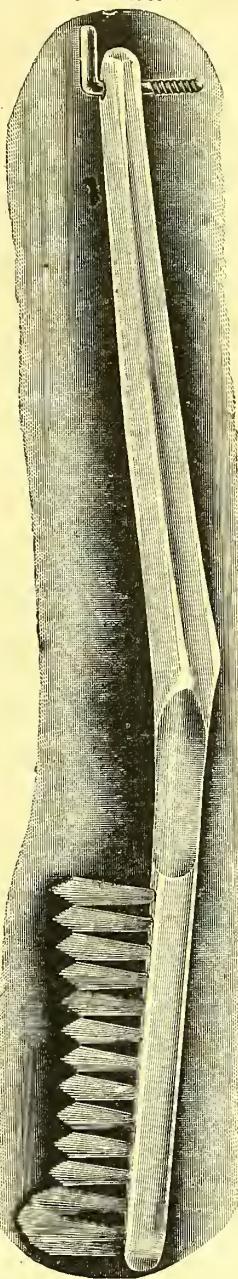
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IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN TOOTH BRUSHES SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET AND PRICE LIST.

SASSO OLIVE OIL

Now available in bottles as
well as tins.

SASSO advertising is making people more critical of Olive Oil. It is teaching them to appreciate the perfectly regular quality of this supreme product of Italy's finest Olive groves. The tin is already a popular package. The tall elegant bottle with its gleaming golden oil has a decided display value which will create more new sales, and every sale of SASSO OLIVE OIL will give you the satisfaction of having sold the very best quality article.

It is shipped direct from Italy to this country in:—

1 Imperial gallon tins ;	1 Imperial quart bottles ;
$\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial gallon tins ;	1 Imperial pint bottles ;
1 Imperial quart tins ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial pint bottles ;
1 Imperial pint tins ;	$\frac{1}{4}$ Imperial pint bottles.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial pint tins ; and	

Imperial measure is the only recognised measure for Olive Oil.

Last year SASSO OLIVE OIL sales amounted to 27,000 tons, which speaks for itself.

Write for New Season's samples and prices



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Sole Distributors for the United Kingdom:
FREDK. BOEHM, LTD.,
17, Jewry St., London, E.C.3.



Maw's Page



Come to Maw's next week

A visit to Maw's showroom is always interesting and always profitable.

There you will find collected and grouped conveniently the results of the efforts of the House of Maw to extend and improve the sundries side of the retail pharmacist's business.

You will find new lines that will open up new fields of profit and mark your pharmacy as being up-to-the-minute in its methods and ideas.

You will find sound selling schemes that will enable you to make new customers and retain the confidence and goodwill of old ones.

You will find new display and selling methods that will convert many a shelf-warmer into a steadily selling, profitable staple.

You will find, in short, many things that will help you to save time and effort and increase your turnover and your profits. An hour spent in Maw's showroom is well spent and every retail pharmacist is welcome at any time.

Next week—Chemists' Exhibition Week—there will be a specially attractive display in Maw's showroom. Make a point of reserving an hour or two for a visit.

*Maw's showroom is open from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.
daily. - - Saturday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.*

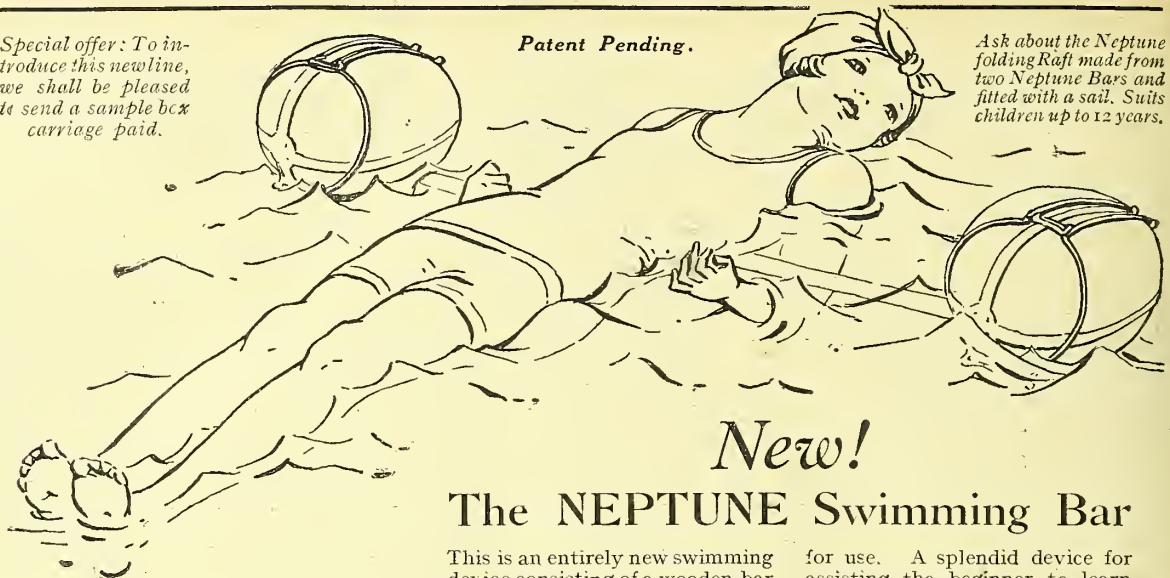
S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



Special offer: To introduce this new line, we shall be pleased to send a sample box carriage paid.

Patent Pending.

Ask about the Neptune folding Raft made from two Neptune Bars and fitted with a sail. Suits children up to 12 years.



New!

The NEPTUNE Swimming Bar

This is an entirely new swimming device consisting of a wooden bar 36" long, two galvanised wire frames and two bladders. The frames are fitted into slots at each end of the bar and held in place by thumb nuts. The bladders are then inflated (no need to use a pump) to fit tightly in the frames as illustrated, clipped into position, and the bar is ready

for use. A splendid device for assisting the beginner to learn to swim or float. Will easily hold up an adult. Just the thing to take on holiday. It can be obtained finished white or red. Six complete bars are packed in a box. This line will be advertised in the Press. Be ready to meet the demand—send for full particulars to-day!

LINES BROS., Ltd.

Dept. S.5.

MORDEN ROAD, S.W.19

Phone: Wimbledon 3067.

City Showroom:

9 FORE ST., E.C.2.

Phone: Wall 0337.

Registered Trade Mark.

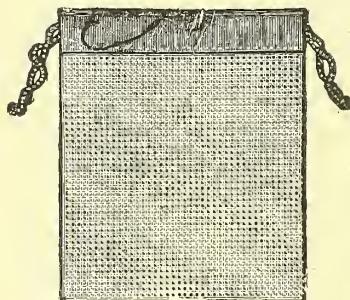


Retail Price

7/6

SPONGE BAGS

NOTE OUR PRICES



**QUALITY
BEYOND QUESTION**

No. 978.

SIZES

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
No. 978. Star check per doz.	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	11 6	13 6
" Best	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	14 0
" 1200. Sateen, assorted designs	8 6	11 0	13 0	15 6	18 0	21 0

**Toilet Case, waterproof, assorted colours, with three pockets,
size 12" x 10", 18/6 doz.**

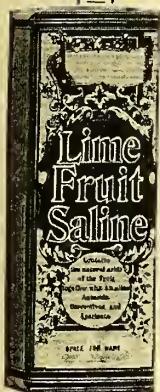
CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OF £3 AND UPWARDS.

A discount of 5% for prompt cash is allowed on all amounts of 10/- and upwards. Money returned if goods are not satisfactory. Write for New Price List of Druggists' Sundries, Toilet Requisites, Rubber Goods, Cut Sheet Rubber Appliances, etc.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.

**91 and 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL,
LONDON, E.C.1**

Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd. for PACKED GOODS



Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia
 Seidlitz Powders (Plain and Lemon Flavoured)
 Health Salt Salines
 Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
 Blood Purifier Tonic Elixir
 Children's Tonic



AT KEENLY COMPETITIVE PRICES.

LORIMER-MARSHALL, LTD. 12 Tower Hill, London, E.C.3

Works Telephone: New X 2119.

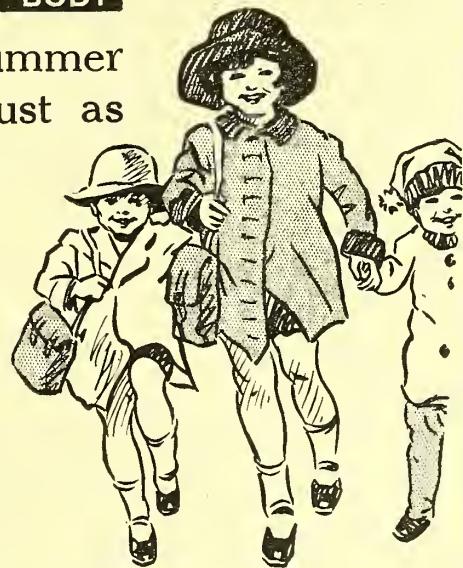
Telegrams: "Lorimarsco, Bilgate, London."

Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

will be advertised during the Summer just as in other years. And just as we make no break in selling-effort, so should you continue to display and recommend this fine product which does so much to create goodwill.

"PUT THEM ON ROBOLEINE."



OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., Ltd.

179 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET - - E.C.4

Keep busy
all the year
round, Sir,
with
Moorland
Heart Shape
Tablets



Ask us to send you details of our advantageous buying terms
W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD., RAWDON NEAR LEEDS

"Ayrton's for Drugs"

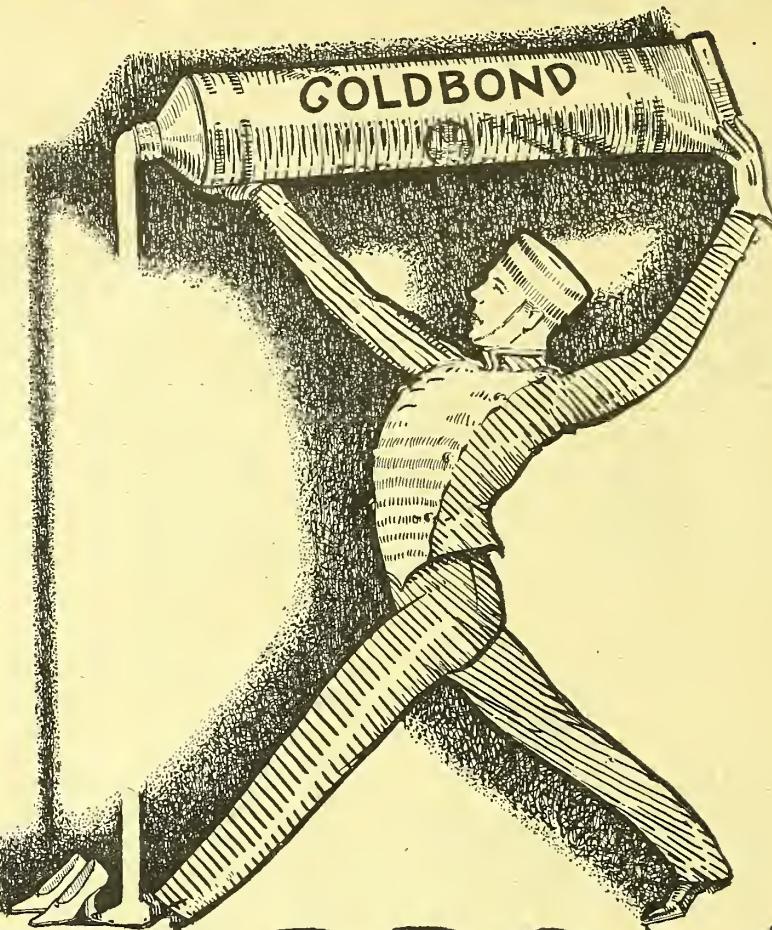
IN spite of industrial depression, Ayrton's have had a year of remarkable development. The enormously increased demand for their products has necessitated the installation of much extra plant and new processes. For sustained high quality and expeditious service Ayrton's is not excelled.

SEND US YOUR NEXT INQUIRY

— FOR —

CAPSULES	FINE CHEMICALS
COMPRESSED TABLETS	GRANULAR
CONCENTRATED	PREPARATIONS
WATERS	INFUSIONS
CONCENTRATED	LIQUID EXTRACTS
MIXTURES	OILS
CREMORS	OINTMENTS
CRUDE DRUGS	PHOTO. CHEMICALS
DECOCTIONS	PILLS
EXTRACTS	PRIVATE FORMULÆ
EMULSIONS	SYRUPS
ESSENCES	TINCTURES
ESSENTIAL OILS	

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co. LTD.
34 Hanover Street - - - - - LIVERPOOL



GOLDBOND

Makes White Shoes Whiter

GOLDBOND
IDEAL CREAM
for White Canvas,
Suede, and all kinds of
White Shoes, Topees,
Spats, etc.

DRIES INSTANTLY.

DOES NOT SMEAR
CLOTHES.

Is not spoiled by rain,
is not altered by
tropical heat or cold.

ALSO SUPPLIED IN DRUMS FOR SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER LARGE USERS
FOR FINISHING ALL KINDS OF WHITE SHOES AND WHITE SOLES.

Generous terms to the Trade

Enquiries to

WILLIAM HAWKE AND COMPANY LIMITED.
42 BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2



®



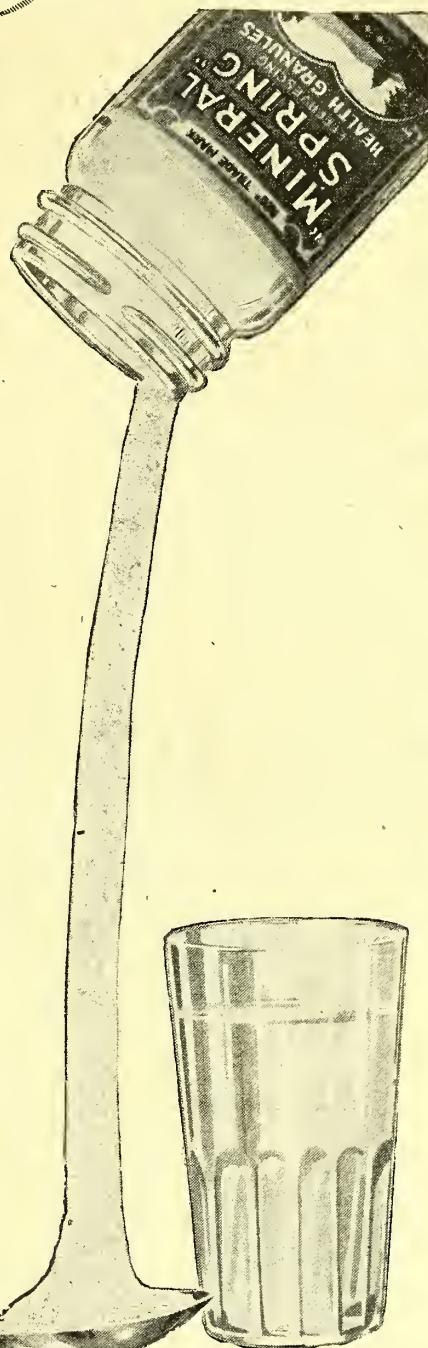
"Mineral Spring"

*The Chemists' Own
Effervescent*

"MINERAL SPRING" brings customers to your Pharmacy and helps you to keep them. Repeat sales are assured because "Mineral Spring" is not supplied to the grocery trade.

A New Window Display

An attractive display which can be set out in a few minutes is now available with orders for 4 dozen and upwards. Full particulars and illustration in actual colours on request.



B.855

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD.
BARDSTLE VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

COPYRIGHT

If you have any...

difficulty in obtaining Houbigant and Cheramy preparations from your usual source of supply, write to Parfumeries de Paris, Ltd., Larden Rd., Acton, London, W.3, who will be pleased to send you by return of post their Price Lists and best terms showing excellent profits to the retailer. No minimum order required.

Advertising material supplied with orders.

"PLAIMAR" *Oil of Sandalwood*

Santalum Cygnorum alcohol contents 93/95%

Pronounced equal therapeutically and superior physiologically to Oil of Santalum Album. Guaranteed Pure, Genuine and free of any adulteration.

Distilled by

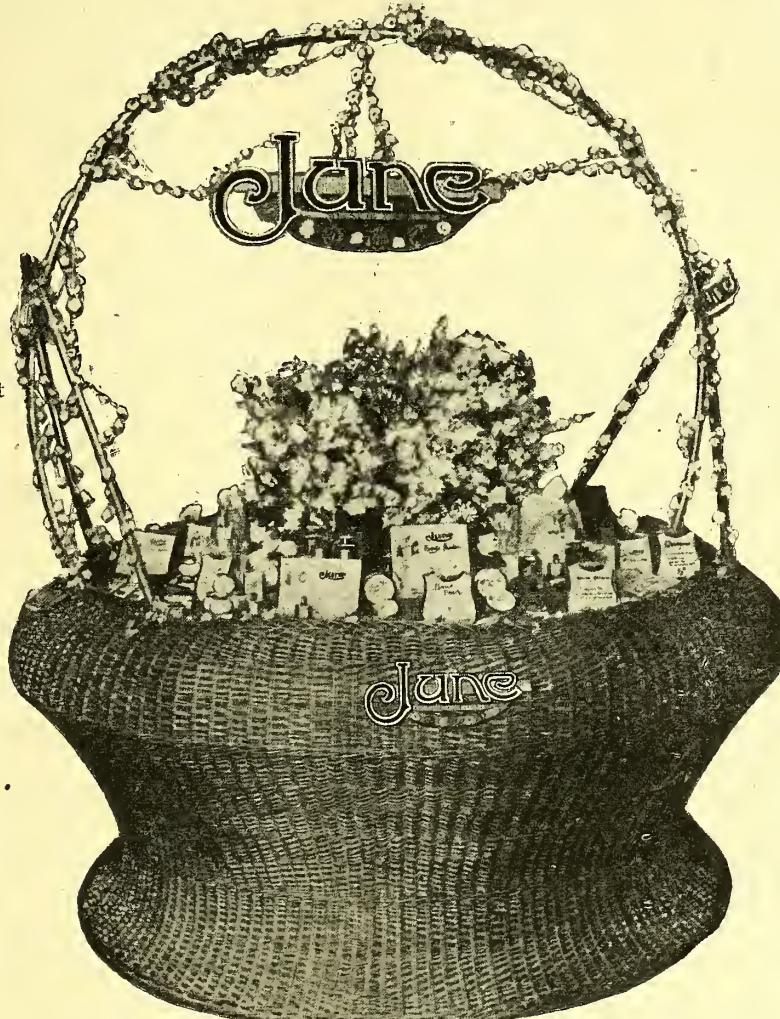
PLAIMAR LTD.
PERTH
W.A.

European Agents: Maxwell, Plaistowe & Co., Ltd., 8 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

Paris Address: Etablissements Plaistowe 11 bis, Rue Volney.

Saville's *Jane* Perfumery

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION
AT THE
CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION



This Huge
Flower Basket
10 ft. high,
7 ft. diam.,
is but one of
our original
Display
Features.

In use for
demonstrating
“JUNE”
PERFUMERY
in the
principal
trade centres
of the
country.

STANDS Nos. 91 & 98.

We welcome this opportunity of meeting our Retail Friends and Demonstrating at first hand the REASONS WHY *Jane* is the most Popular Perfumery Series of the day.

OUR PROPOSITION IS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
May we have the pleasure of a visit from YOU?

SAVILLE PERFUMERY LIMITED, WATFORD, HERTS.

**A SELECTION FROM
THE "DAINTIE" (REGD.) SERIES
SLEEPING CAPS**



BEDTIME No. 10, 4/11 Doz.



BEDTIME No. 11, 8/11 Doz.



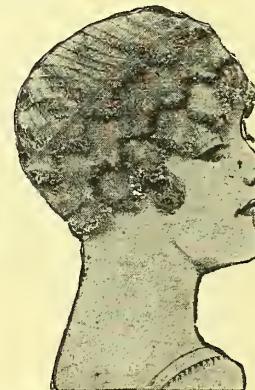
BEDTIME No. 12, 8/11 Doz.



BEDTIME No. 15, 12/6 Doz.



BEDTIME No. 16, 15/- Doz.



LADY ISABELLE, 15/- Doz.

Boxed Dozens. In each box is a life-size head on which one of the Nets is displayed (as above illustrations).

We are also showing a large range of BOUDOIR CAPS, SPORTS NETS and TENNIS EYE SHADES. Ask your Wholesaler.

Manufacturers and Suppliers to Wholesale only:

PARKER & Co. (Lon.) Ltd.
4/5 BRIDGEWATER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.1.



**Don't Sell Hair Dyes
Sell NUCTONE
for Grey Hair**

The old-fashioned idea of using a surface dye for the hair has gone the way of many of your staple lines. Modern research, backed by modern manufacturing processes and modern advertising, have altered this market entirely. Nuctone is now being used in every high-class hairdresser's saloon. It is safe, permanent and natural. It is easy to apply at home and has a remarkable record of success. There are many people who prefer to treat grey hair at home, they will naturally come to you. See that you sell them the best treatment. Keep up to date in your stock.

Order Nuctone now.

Small size 3/9 per bott. Trade terms 32/- per doz.

Large size 6/6 " " 52/- "

Showcards and explanatory booklets for free distribution are furnished on request.

Nuctone
for **GREY HAIR**

NUCTONE INSTANTER (in powder form) gives instantaneous results.

4/6 tin, 33/- per doz. 6/6 tin, 48/- per doz.

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.
4 DERING STREET - - LONDON, W.1

MERCOLIZED WAX

— : for the Complexion : —

and

STALLAX

— : a Shampoo : —

TWO substantial and well-advertised lines which show a handsome profit to the Retailer, and, moreover, may be stocked fearlessly owing to the Manufacturers' most liberal Sale or Return Guarantee.

Both are obtainable in two sizes, and their reputation and sterling value assure a steady turnover.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from:

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED
37 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1.

ROBERT FERBER, LIMITED

Sole Agents in the United Kingdom for

SALOMON'S

GENUINE LEMON JUICE SOAP

No. 548.

Packed in boxes of 3 tablets.

24/0 per dozen boxes.

Minimum retail price,
2/9 per box. 1/0 per tablet.

ALSO

LEMON JUICE CREAM

THE NEW SKIN TONIC.

A superior toilet cream, non-greasy, suitable for both winter and summer use, which enjoys a ready sale wherever introduced. Packed in opaque porcelain jars, each in a decorated Carton.

10/6 per dozen jars.

Both these lines are on P.A.T.A.



Minimum retail price, 1/6 per jar.
Showcards and Price Tickets Free.

Carlton Works, ASYLUM RD., LONDON, S.E.15

SOFT HANDS
WHITE HANDS
DRY HANDS

Spurway's

~~ORANGE &~~
~~LEMON~~
~~CREAM~~

for the hands

PREVENTS SUNBURN
AND CHILBLAINS.

Checks Perspiration.

A beautiful non-greasy Cream
exquisitely perfumed and packed
in a highly artistic style.

SELLS AT SIGHT.
BRINGS REPEAT ORDERS.

An "All-the-year-round" Line

	1 doz. lots.	3 doz. lots.
1/9 size	14/-	13/-
1/3 "	10/-	9/-
10½d. "	7/-	6/6

(sample size)

SPURWAY ET CIE.
LIMITED.

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories & Distilleries: Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.
Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.

KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

IT PAYS
to
Recommend
ARMAND

Send for latest list
and particulars of
Armand Advertising.

Florian & Armand
Limited
QUEENSWAY, PONDERS END
MIDDLESEX.

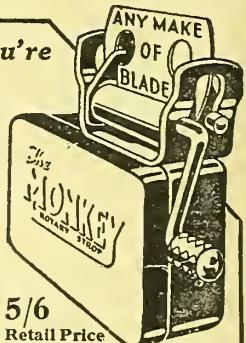
If you don't stock it—you're
money out-of-pocket.

This famous little device, quite the
best form of strop on the market
to-day, makes a strong appeal on
account of its low price. In its
handsome nickelled case it only
needs to be displayed on your
counter to sell by the dozen—and
every sale means 1/9 profit!

Sales matter and particulars of this and
other fast-moving Douglas Kirby lines on
request. Obtainable from your usual whole-
saler, or direct.

Complete range of factorial lines. Write
for list.

DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD., 9/10 CHARING CROSS,
LONDON, S.W.1. Telephone: Gerrard 3147, 8063/4/5.
Glasgow - - - 47 Oswald Street, C.I.



BORONIA

THE NEW PERFUME
FROM THE AUSTRALIAN
FORESTS WHICH HAS
PROVED SUCH A SUCCESS
ON THE CONTINENT.

Sample 1/3 10/- Doz.
(10% for Window Display
on Direct Orders).



E. N. BROMAGE & CO.
Perfumers and Importers,
73 SELHURST ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.25.



Important Announcement!

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CRÈME TOKALON

When Poudre Tokalon became the largest selling face powder the savings resulting from increased production were shared with users by reducing the price to a shilling a box.

Likewise the sales of Crème Tokalon have increased so enormously (30 million jars having been sold in a few years) that it is now possible to reduce the price in a similar manner. This reduction in price brings Crème Tokalon within the reach of all. Never has such a high class cream, so attractively presented, been offered at such a low price.

New Prices :

Effective 2nd May, 1927, the new prices for Crème Tokalon will be as follows:

	New Retail Selling Price per pot.	New Trade Price per dozen.
Present 1/3 size.....	10d.	7/6
Present 2/3 size.....	1/6	13/6

(These reductions apply to both Vanishing and Night Creams. No changes are being made in the retail selling price or trade price of CRÈME TOKALON in tubes, i.e., 7½d. and 1/- sizes.)

OUR ADVERTISING PLANS.

Special advertisements announcing the reductions in prices appeared on Monday, 2nd May, 1927, and thereafter in the leading London and Provincial newspapers and periodicals. While these special advertisements are appearing it would be very timely for you to give prominent displays of Crème Tokalon in your window and on your counter. (See box on left.)

Crème Tokalon is also available in tubes at 7½d. (new size) and 1/-

TOKALON LTD.
214 GREAT PORTLAND ST.
LONDON, W.1.

£1,000 Guarantee

Tokalon Ltd. guarantee under forfeit of One Thousand Pounds that the quantity and quality of Crème Tokalon as now supplied at 10d. and 1/6 are precisely the same as previously supplied for 1/3 and 2/3 respectively.

COME TO THE CENTRE OF THE HALL

TO
INSPECT OUR EXHIBIT

THE requirements of your particular class of trade, whether Home or Export, for *quality* Toilet soaps, Perfumery, etc., at moderate prices can be ideally suited from the Bristow range.

The complete series will be on view at

BRISTOW'S STAND 62

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION
(Right in the Centre of the Hall.)

A century and a half in the manufacture of high-class Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, marked by sure steady progress and growth, has just been completed by this well-known firm, which retains its identity in fact as well as in name. Throughout this long period its products have been justly noted for purity and excellence.

All these products, which are British made, are sold exclusively through the Trade, and carry generous Trade Profits.

□ □

T. F. BRISTOW & CO LTD
Colindale, Hendon. N.W.9.



Make the most of the holidays ahead

STOCK AND SELL

ENSIGN

CAMERAS & FILMS

With the new Ensign advertising swinging into its stride new business is coming to those dealers who are selling Ensign Products. Are you getting your share?

The Box ENSIGN



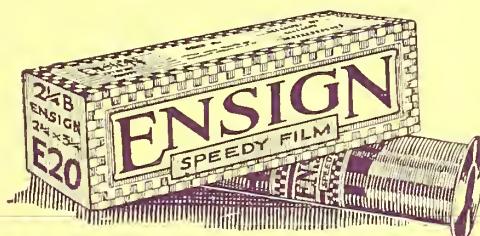
A firm favourite with everybody. Takes pictures $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$, and $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$, light to carry, easy to use and priced to suit most pockets. Fitted with brilliant and direct vision view finders.

Prices: fitted with:—

	$2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$	$2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$
Single Achromatic Lens	12/6	17/6
Rapid Rectilinear Lens	18/6	23/6

ENSIGN Speedy FILM

Increasing sales are the soundest recommendation that Ensign Film is the quality film—the film that sees everything seen by the camera. Are your stocks complete? Order now and be in good time.



Publicity material, leaflets and showcards available.

HOUGHTON-BUTCHER (G.B.) LTD.

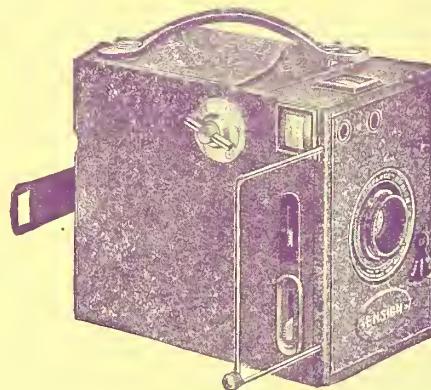
Ensign House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1

MAY, ROBERTS for ENSIGN

Complete Stocks and

The New and Unique
All-distance
ENSIGN

For Roll Films $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$



Takes "close-up" portraits without portrait attachments and distant views as well. Special film flattening device keeps the film as flat as a glass plate during exposure. All-metal body opening like a book—no loose parts. The smallest box camera in the world. Special All-distance Lens and enclosed shutter.

25/-

Everybody's Favourite
The BOX
ENSIGN

For Roll Films $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ and $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$



A roll film camera of great popularity. The only box camera incorporating the double system of view finders, brilliant and direct vision. Easy to use and light to carry—an ideal holiday camera. Fitted with Single Achromatic and Rapid Rectilinear Lenses. Prices £1.10/-

12/6

ORDER your ENSIGN
MAY, ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.

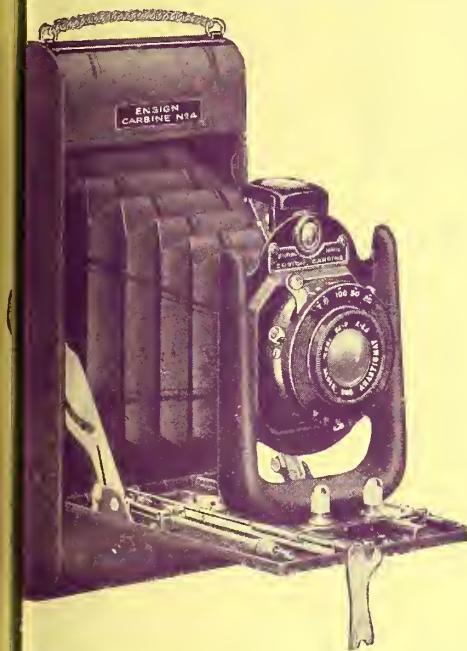
And at LIVERPOOL

CAMERAS and FILMS

Prompt Deliveries

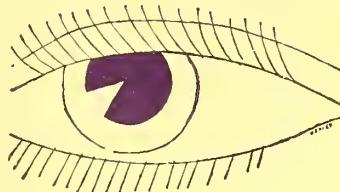
The Quick Selling
ENSIGN
CARBINE No. 4

For Roll Films $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$



and practical folding camera, representing the world's finest value. All-metal construction, leather covering and leather bellows. Fine Achromatic Lens f/11, T.B.I. Shutter.

45/-



Look over
 your stocks of
 Ensign Films.

Are they ready
 to meet
 the extra
 holiday demands?

Publicity
 material available.

Send us your
 Orders.

Photographic Supplies from

13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1
 BOSTON and DUBLIN.



The Film That Keeps Faith

Every day, year in and year out, in every country throughout the world, "Kodak" Film is being used, and has been used for many years. This world-wide demand is constantly increasing, because film users have learned from experience that they can purchase "Kodak" Film on any part of the globe—and that, when they have purchased it, they can trust it. They know that they can rely upon its uniformity, its high speed, its wonderful latitude and its keeping quality. That is why "Kodak" Film is known everywhere as the dependable Film in the yellow carton

Sell "Kodak" Film

*It keeps faith with
your customers*

Kodak Limited, Kingsway, London, W.C.2



[Design by John Rüchiz.

Everything for
the retail trade
— *you come!*

YOUR EVERY NEED SATISFIED from the big **AGFA** range of Negative Material.

- AGFA** Extra Rapid Plate 400 H & D.
- AGFA** Special Plate 500 H & D.
- AGFA** Ultra Special Plate 650 H & D.
- AGFA** Ultra Special Matt Plate 650 H & D.
- AGFA** Chromo Plate 400 H & D.
- AGFA** Chromo Isolar Plate 250 H & D.
- AGFA** Chromo Isorapid Plate 400 H & D.
- AGFA** Panchromatic Plate 250 H & D.
- AGFA** Transparency Plates.
- AGFA** Colour Plates.
- AGFA** Roll Films and Film Packs.
- AGFA** X-ray Plates and Double Coated X-ray Films.
- AGFA** Process Plates and Films.
- AGFA** Commercial Plates and Films.
- AGFA** Orthochromatic Commercial Plates and Films.
- AGFA** Panchromatic Commercial Plates and Films.
- AGFA** Soft Commercial Plates and Films.
- AGFA** Super Speed Portrait Films.
- AGFA** Super Speed Matt Portrait Films.

All reaching a high level of technical excellence
providing absolute reliability in working.

Write for New Illustrated Price-list now ready.

91, New Oxford St., W.C.1.

Tel. : Museum 4038.

S.R.S.

DEALERS!

Stock and recommend the Fast Film in the Bright Blue Box.

Its exceptional speed, quality and mechanical perfection make it easily the amateur's favourite. We will help your sales by our striking Press advertisements and "Sunny Smile" Competition.

This film is a British product made by

Illingworth's



Greater

IS THE DEMAND

APM CAMERAS

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE MA

AMPLE STOCKS

APM CAMERAS

Made entirely of metal—covered in real leather—with hinged spool holders for rapid loading. Features that make Apems pre-eminently the cameras for the amateur.

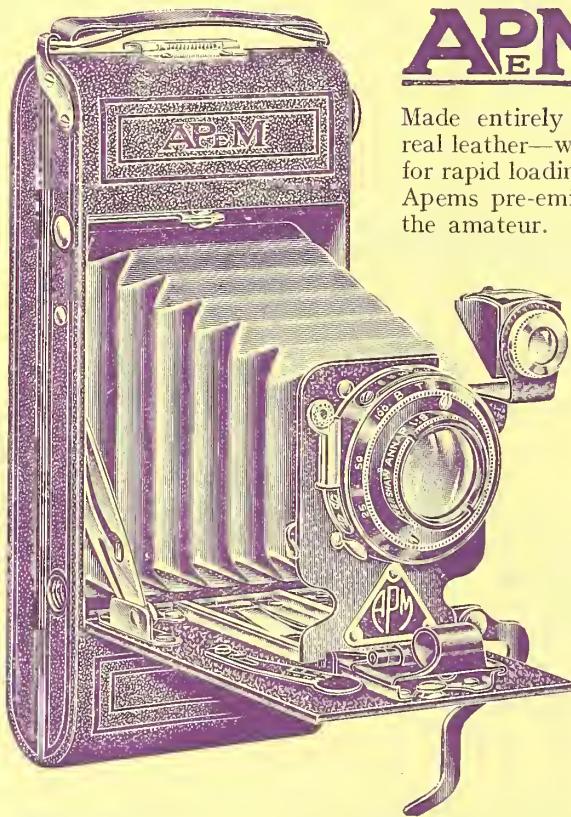
PRICES

Retail

Vest - pocket, Single lens - - **35/-**
RR lens *f*8 - - **42/-**

Altrex for $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ films. Single lens.
3 - speed shutter **50/-**
Annar lens, *f*/8 **60/-**

Celtrex for $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ films. Single lens.
3 - speed shutter **57/6**
Annar Lens, *f*/8 **70/-**



APM

BOX CAMERA

Re

No. 2, for films $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	13
No. 2 RR",",	20
No. 2a, for films $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	18
No. 2a RR",",	25

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., Ltd.

Also at LIVERPOOL

than Ever

IS SEASON FOR



FILMS

BERTS SERVICE AND MEET IT

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



ROLL FILM

Because Rajar has such wonderful speed, a latitude that corrects all but the grossest errors in exposure, and, above all, is constant and reliable, it is known by thousands of enthusiastic photographers as

The Equivalent
of a Faster Lens.

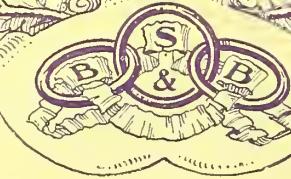
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THE
ORIGINAL
SELF-TONING
PAPER.

3 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1

MUTH and DUBLIN





Southalls' Photographic Service

WILL GIVE YOU

SATISFACTION



WE STOCK all the popular lines of the leading manufacturers.

WE SUPPLY in small quantities, as required, at exactly the same prices and terms as charged by the makers direct.

PROMPT & EXPERT ATTENTION

TO **D. & P.** WORK

Developing : Printing : Enlarging

BEST RESULTS. DESPATCH BY RETURN
REASONABLE CHARGES. LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

Write for Particulars and Terms:

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY

- LIMITED -

PHOTOGRAPHIC SPECIALISTS,

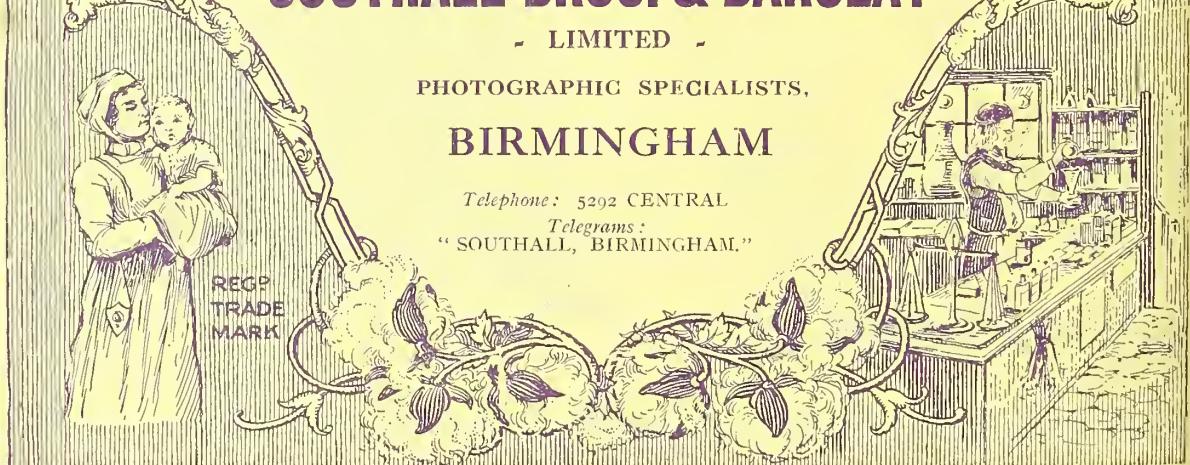
BIRMINGHAM

Telephone: 5292 CENTRAL

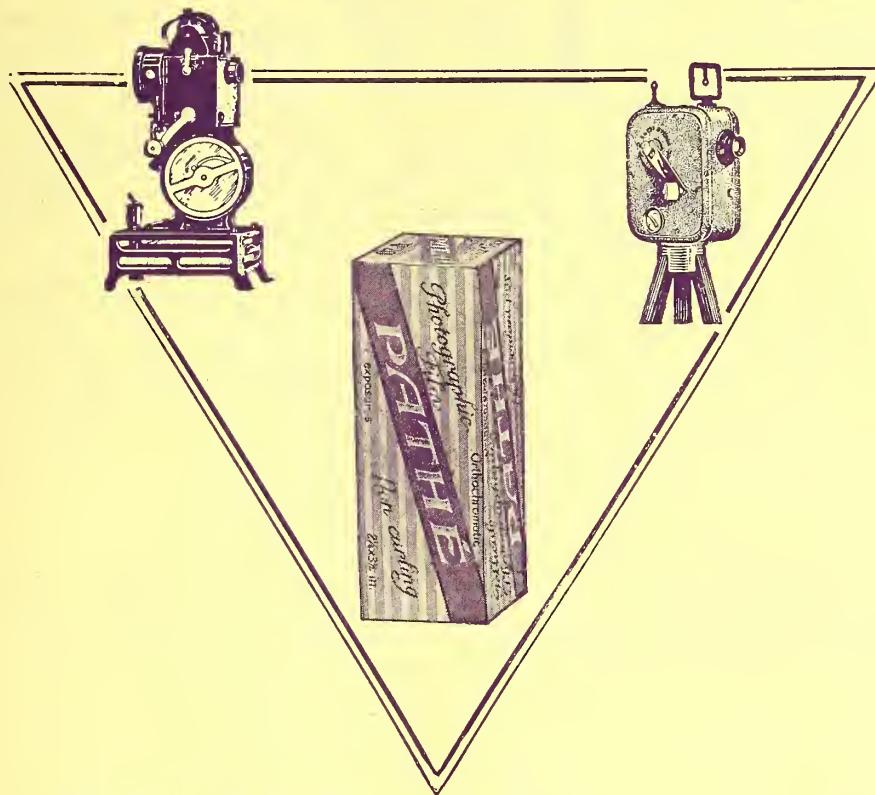
Telegrams:

"SOUTHALL, BIRMINGHAM."

REGD
TRADE
MARK



THE PATHÉ "BIG FOUR"



1 BABY CINÉ PROJECTOR

This ingenious little machine enables one to enjoy the delights of a cinema show in the comfort of the home-circle. There is a wide range of subjects to select from in the Baby Film Library. The films are non-inflammable and the machine is incredibly simple to demonstrate—no risk, no trouble.

2 BABY CINÉ CAMERA

Making "movies" is a fascinating and, with the "Baby Cine," a very inexpensive hobby. This wonderful little motion picture maker is remarkably efficient and so simple that it is as easy to demonstrate as the ordinary snapshot camera.

3 PATHÉ Perfect ROLL FILM

The film that possesses just that little extra latitude which allows of photographing nature at its best—in failing light—at Dawn or Sunset. Get your customers to try it, they will be amazed.

and

4 FILM-PACK

which is second to none. Order now and you, too, will be added to our long list of enthusiastic customers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR

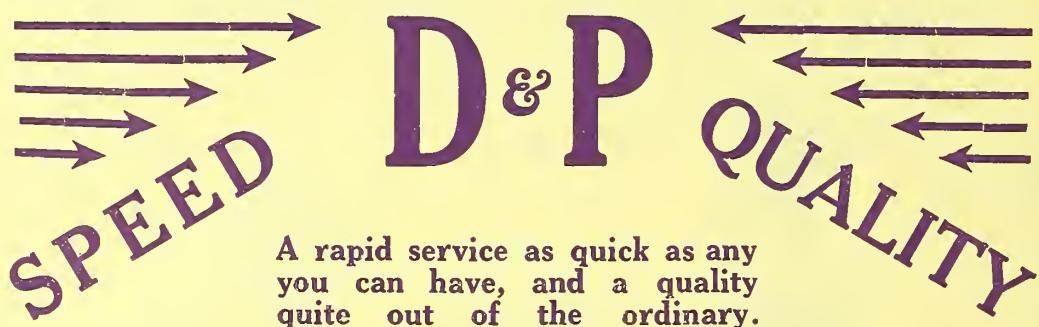
STAND 24

Don't miss our Exhibits

Further particulars and prices together with full range of Publicity on application

Pathé of France Ltd

5 LISLE STREET
LONDON, W.C.2



A rapid service as quick as any you can have, and a quality quite out of the ordinary.

MANY NOTABLE DEALERS TESTIFY TO SATISFACTION RECEIVED. YOU MAY BE EQUALLY SATISFIED. TRY US WITH A ROLL OF FILM NOW AND EXAMINE CRITICALLY. YOU WILL ALWAYS GET THE SAME HIGH STANDARD.

ENLARGEMENTS a Speciality

PHOTOPRESS,

JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET
STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

**FALLOWFIELD'S carry entire
stocks for dealers**

This seventy-year old firm has moved with the times and appreciates the requirements, and service, desired by the trade. Stocks of everything needed by dealers enable all orders to be filled with the promptness and despatch which present-day conditions demand.

Roll Films Stocked

Agfa, Ensign, Illingworth,
Ilford, Imperial, Pathe,
Rajah, Tenax and
Wellington.

Send your assorted orders.

D. & P. SUNDRIES

A profusion of D. & P. sundries is also stocked—dealers or trade houses renewing items for the 1927 rush should get details of Fallowfield's specialities that can be supplied from stock.

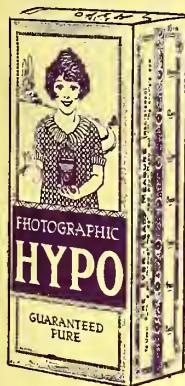
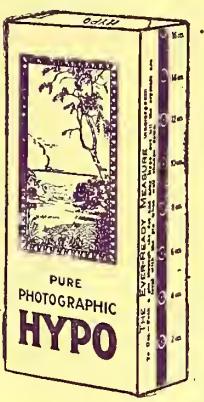
JONATHAN FALLOWFIELD, Ltd.

WHOLESALE PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES,
61-62 NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.1.

**FALLOWFIELD'S
ANNUAL**

65th year
of issue

NOW READY



*New cartons
that will
attract new
Business.*

Here are two new carton designs for Hypo packing. See how clearly they show up, and judge the good display they will make.

Use these new cartons this year and your business will carry the stamp of progress and enterprise. You will find, too, that sales will benefit all round.

These new cartons are available in two colours—green and buff.

NOTE THIS USEFUL EVER-READY MEASURE

It is a feature that will prove of extreme utility to all Hypo buyers. By solving what is often an awkward problem it will easily double sales. It certainly allows the correct quantities to be measured out.

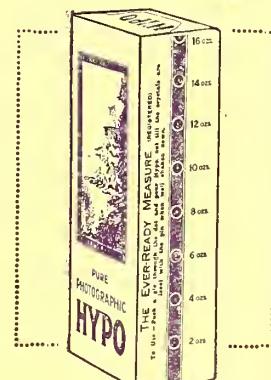
This ever-ready measure marks the most useful introduction in Hypo packing. See that your customers get the benefit of it.

*Have you received our price list
and samples yet?*

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC
CARTONS OF ALL KINDS,
CHESTERFIELD.

Robinsons have been specialists in packing and containers for years. If you have a problem they will solve it for you.



Everything in Photographics

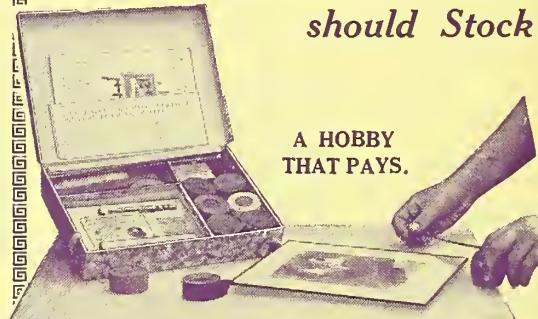
PLEASE REMEMBER
THAT
ALL YOUR
REQUIREMENTS
MAY BE OBTAINED
FROM

John Thompson
(WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS 1921) **Ltd.**

**27-35 DUKE ST.
LIVERPOOL**

Telegrams - "Drugs, Liverpool."
Telephone - - - Royal 1434.

*Every Photographic dealer
should Stock*



A HOBBY
THAT PAYS.

PASSE PARTOUT

Picture framing Outfits,
Bindings and Accessories.

The ideal way of mounting and framing photographs. Every photographer is your customer in this profitable line.

Come and see us at **STAND No.
41** at the Photographic Fair.

SAMUEL JONES & Co., Ltd.

— *Passe Partout Makers* —
BRIDEWELL PLACE, E.C.4.

*Splendid
Album Values!*

Something new!
Something fresh! a range
of attractive photo albums
with special coverings that
strike a new note. The latest
idea in Loose-Leaf Albums,
Sunny Days — with closed back.
Try a 20/- Counter Case (of
10 albums) the best value obtainable.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO. LTD.
Photographic Dept. Apsley Mills
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
London Sales Office, 65 Old Bailey, E.C.4.

The **LION BRAND** Series



Illustrated Catalogue sent post-free

NO. 31 STAND
PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR

If you are interested in photographics
 you will be interested in our exhibit.
 We therefore invite you to give us a call.

JOHNSONS

SCALES



BRAND

PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS

are still the popular lines for amateurs
 and never stay on the shelf long
 enough to get old.

AZOL **AMIDOL-JOHNSONS**
METOL-JOHNSONS **PYRO**
DEVELOPER PACKETS and **SOLUTIONS**
MOUNTANT **FLASHPOWDER**
ACID FIXING **SODAS, etc. etc.**

STAND

31

JOHNSONS & SONS
 MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, LTD.
23 CROSS STREET
FINSBURY - E.C.2

STAND

31

THE

**"Ensign"
Snapshot
Service**

Stands for

Proficiency and Efficiency

in

Developing, Printing

and

Enlarging

*Make our
acquaintance
at the*

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR

Horticultural Hall

May 16th to 21st

STAND No. 18

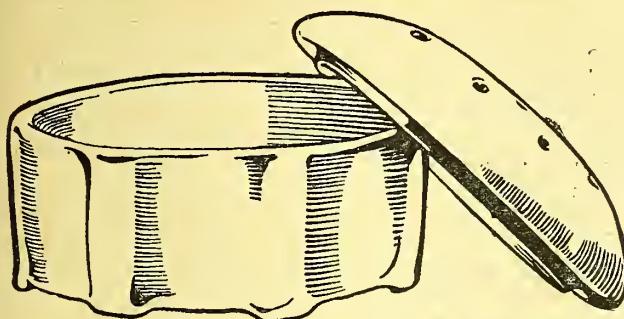
*or write for
1927 Price List
and particulars
of our Service to*

ENSIGN SNAPSHOT SERVICE

(HOUGHTON-BUTCHER (Great Britain) LTD.)

WALTHAMSTOW, E.17

The Ensign Snapshot Service works for the Trade only



A USEFUL NOVELTY
MADE IN
FINE WHITE CHINA

THE "CLINBRITIC" DENTURE DISH

CLEAN . . . INCONSPICUOUS . . . VENTILATED

Artificial Teeth, when not in use, are best kept in water or antiseptic solution. So far a simple container has not been available. The "CLINBRITIC" DENTURE DISH supplies an obvious want and sells readily at sight.

Per doz. - **11/3**

Retail - **1/6** each.

Showcard Free.

BRITTON, MALCOLM & WAYMARK, Ltd.
38 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, S.E.1



This New Line shows you
a Profit of 42%

A really new and scientific invention that
makes hats hygienic and keeps the hair healthy.

RAYDAS HAT CRYSTALS

(TRADE MARK)

In the form of an antiseptic, pleasant smelling and absorbent gold "button" that fits unobtrusively into any form of headgear, Raydas Hat Crystals are an aid to personal hygiene that no man or woman can afford to neglect. They are a safeguard against all the ill-effects of modern headgear, and in rendering the hat hygienic, promote the healthy growth of the Hair. Chemical

and Bacteriological Reports are open to inspection. Retail price 1/9 each (P.A.T.A.), attractively packed in small leatherette boxes. Wholesale 14/- dozen, and 1/6 dozen bonus on 3 dozen display parcels, which include advertising matter that is a credit to any good shop. Speak to your wholesaler about it at once, or send a postcard to the manufacturers.

Made in England by

FRANCIS HAMMOND & CO., LTD.

76-86 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CHANCERY 8041

Beaverpuf, Lambpuf and Sun-ray Products

TRADE NOTICE

SUN-RAY

IS NOW

Mousley's Registered Trade-Mark and denotes the usual high-grade quality of all his productions.

LOOK OUT FOR COUPON SCHEME SHORTLY COMING INTO OPERATION.

FRANK MOUSLEY, Wilderness Works, Sheen, London, S.W.14

NITS AND SCURF

ROBERTS' "Non-Breakable" fine

METAL TOOTH COMB

Removes Nits, Scurf, Dust, etc.

Positively the Cheapest Comb of its kind ever known.

ENTIRELY BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Retail 1/6 each - Wholesale 12/- doz.

Obtainable from

MAY ROBERTS & CO., BUTLER & CRISPE,
SANGERS, W. SUTTON & CO., etc.

SYNTHETIC OTTOS

VERY ECONOMICAL ON ACCOUNT
OF THEIR STRENGTH

Suitable for all Toilet Preparations

	Per oz.	Per oz.	
CARNATION	7/6	MELOTA	10/6
HYACINTH	7/6	ORANGE BLOSSOM	7/6
JASMIN	9/-	ROSE	12/6
LILY OF THE VALLEY	7/6	SWEET PEA	12/-
		PARMA VIOLET	10/6

E. H. BUTLER & SON MANUFACTURING

CHEMISTS

Humberstone Gate - - LEICESTER

A NEW BATH SOAP FOR YOU!

R. F. WHITE
& Co., Limited
Victoria Station
House
LONDON, S.W.1

4-ounce Rounds. Assorted perfumes
packed in one dozen white enamel boxes.

Price 30/- Carriage paid on one gross or over.
2½% discount for cash in 14 days. Free Cases.

A PRICE LIST OF OUR OTHER SOAPS ON REQUEST.

"VICTRA" TOILETS

OUR NICKEL GLOBE SERIES

Comprised in this Super Series are BRILLIANTINE, TOILET PARAFFIN, BAY RUM, BAY RUM and CANTHARIDES, HONEY and FLOWERS, JABORANDI, HAIRSERENE GREASY and HAIRSERENE NON-GREASY.

ALL AT 15/- PER DOZEN

and EAU-DE-QUININE at 18/- per dozen, packed in finest quality 6 oz. bottles, fitted with special screw neck nickel cap and most artistically labelled.



THIS SPECIAL
PACK

of
"Victra" Brilliantine
is a Splendid Seller
and is essentially a
line for Pharmacists.



2 oz. size @ 4/6 per doz.
4 oz. size @ 7/6 per doz.
8 oz. size @ 10/6 per doz.



WILLIAM EDWARDS & SONS

Wholesale and Export
Druggists' Sundriesmen,

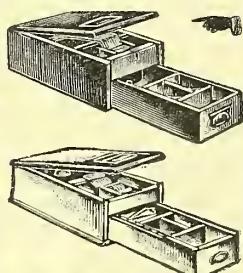
14-18 NILE STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON, N.1.

Telegraphic Address: "Medicines, Nordo, London."

Telephones: Clerkenwell 5230, 5231, 5232

Sent on 14 days approval

Upon receipt of Cash or two wholesale trade references.



The "Little Brilliant" Till.
Well seasoned highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, Alarm Bell, 32/-
Lock and key to lid. Size 16 x 8 x 6 1/2.
Paper Coils 2 1/2 in. wide, 4/6 doz.
List No. C992 or other Tills free.

The "Argyle" Till.
Highly polished solid mahogany, dovetailed edges, checkaction to drawer, Alarm Bell, 84/-
Lock and key to lid. Size 18 x 9 x 7 1/2.
Paper Coils 3 1/2 in. wide, 4/6 doz.

DUDLEY & COMPANY, LIMITED,
HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.7
City Showrooms: 65 Fore St., E.C.2



Ask for "PAZO"

PILL BOXES

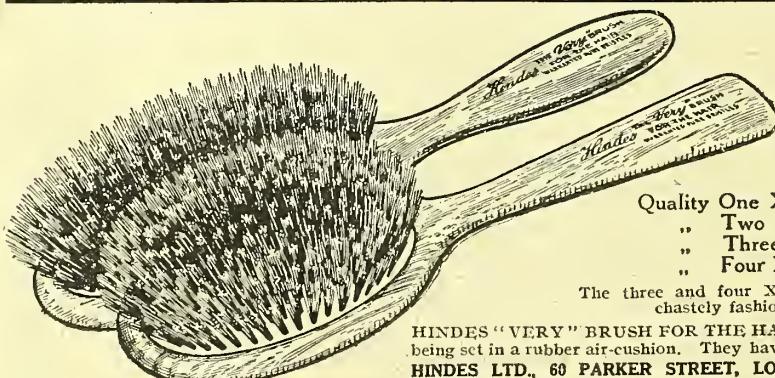
The most convenient and secure Pill Box obtainable.

NO LOOSE BOTTOMS

Samples and Prices on application.

The "PAZO" CO., Oldbury

LADDERS, STEPS,
TRESTLES, TRUCKS
HEATHMAN,
35, Aldersgate St., Near G.P.O. LONDON.



HINDES "VERY" HAIR BRUSH

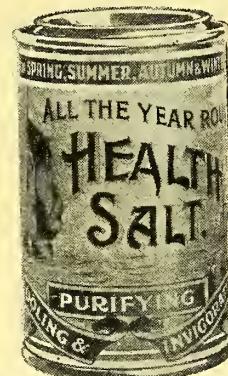
Quality One X	Sold at 7/6d. each.	PRICE
" Two XX	10/6d. "	
" Three XXX	15/- "	
" Four XXXX	18/6d. "	

The three and four XXXX grade is made in Ebony or Rosewood
chastely fashioned in both oval and circular bodies.

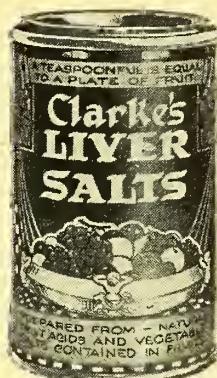
HINDES "VERY" BRUSH FOR THE HAIR is guaranteed pure bristles, the multiple tufts
being set in a rubber air-cushion. They have been known to the trade for nearly 40 years.
HINDES LTD., 60 PARKER STREET, LONDON, W.C.2. :: Works: BIRMINGHAM



FRUIT SALT

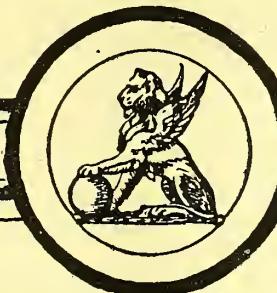


4 oz. tins - 4/9 doz.
Gross lots - 4/3 doz.
1/- bats. (4 oz.) 7/6 doz.
1/6 " (8 oz.) 12/- doz.

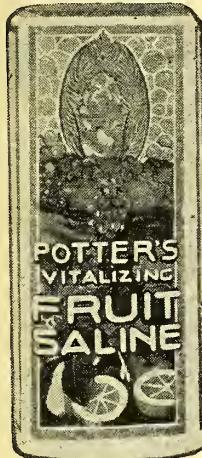


4 oz. tins - 5/- doz.
3 doz. lots - 4/9 doz.
1 gross lots - 4/6 doz.
Handsome Showcard with all orders.

LIVER SALT



POTTER'S *Vitalising* FRUIT SALINE



8 oz. bottles (retail 1/9) - 13/- doz.

4 oz. bottles (retail 1/3) - 8/6 doz.

Attractive show matter with all orders.

This preparation provides an all-the-year-round best seller. Prepared with natural fruit acids and vegetable salts and guaranteed free from sugar, Epsom Salts and Glauber Salts.

Well turned out in an attractive colour wrapper, it makes an immediate public appeal.

POTTER & CLARKE Ltd.

Drug Merchants ~ Manufacturing Chemists

60, 62, 64, ARTILLERY LANE ~~~~ LONDON E.1.

and 24, LUNA STREET, CT. ANCOATS, MANCHESTER.

Telegrams: Horehound, Phone, LONDON. Telephones: Bishopsgate 1033-4-5.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION OFFER BY WEST END PERFUMERS



Write for our illustrated Catalogue and Price List

IF you are interested in an offer of high class perfumery and toilet luxuries showing a substantial return on outlay, we invite you to obtain full particulars of same at the forthcoming Chemists' Exhibition.

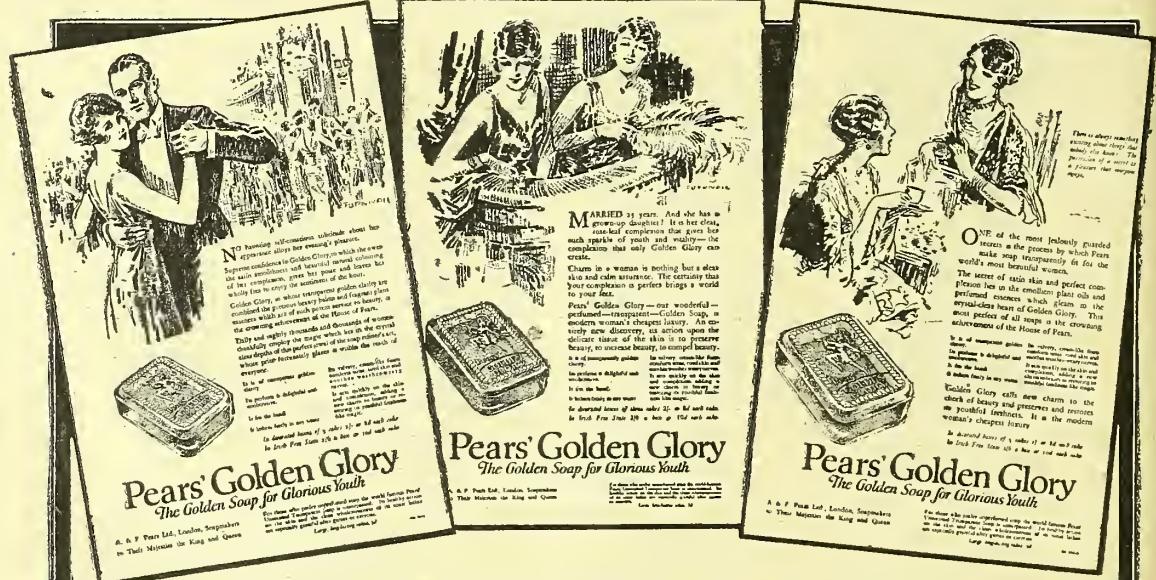
To those of our friends who are unable to attend, full details will be sent on request.

Piesse & Lubin Ltd

(Parfumeurs since 1850)

169-173 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

169-173 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1



The above are miniature reproductions of some of the large compelling advertisements used in the unique and comprehensive

Golden Glory Press Campaign, 1927

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, LONDON

GG 67-8

“VĒVAX”

PERFUME SPRAYS AND POWDER BOWLS



IT is impossible to convey to our customers the **stylish beauty** of our artistic range of the above articles now in stock adequately by advertisement, however good the illustrations, but if you **pay a visit to our Showroom** you will find it will prove both instructive and remunerative.

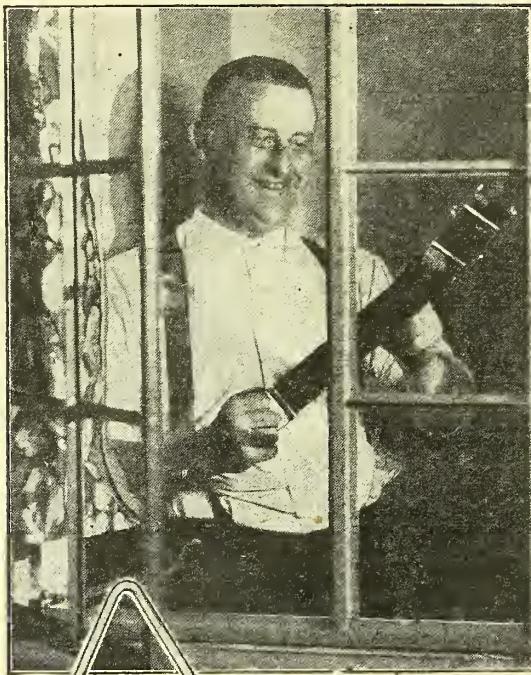
Several hundred of our latest models are now on view. All sprays are fitted throughout in our own workshops and every one is guaranteed.

R. J. REUTER COMPANY, Ltd.

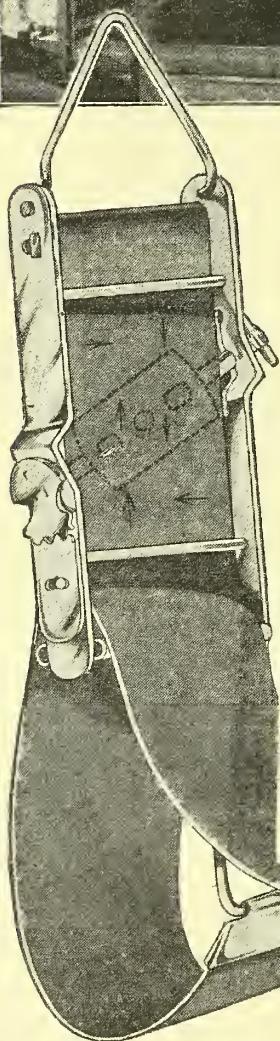
OFFICES AND SHOWROOM: 69 CARTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.4

FACTORY: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, OLD BAILEY, E.C.4

Canadian Representatives: George W. Merson & Co., Room 700, 110 Wellington Street West, TORONTO, Canada.
 Telephone Nos.: Central 4461-4462. Telegraphic Address: "REFRESHING, CENT, LONDON."



**SOMETHING
QUITE
NEW !**



THE "HEELANTOE" STROPPER is the latest and most efficient of its kind yet invented for the re-sharpening of Gillette and similar blades.

An entirely new principle has been introduced whereby all four edges of the blade are sharpened simultaneously—a feature hitherto absent in stropper design—and which ensures smooth, even sharpening at all points, endowing

apparently worn-out blades with a new lease of life.

A bold Advertising Campaign commences this month which will make the *simplicity* and *utility* of the "Heelantoe" Stropper known to all safety razor users throughout the country.

We believe that the Trade will find it to their advantage to secure stocks in anticipation of a widespread demand.

**HEELANTOE PATENTS
- LIMITED -**

199 Piccadilly - London, W.1

Jack Carlton's
HEELANTOE
STROPPER
REGISTERED PATENT

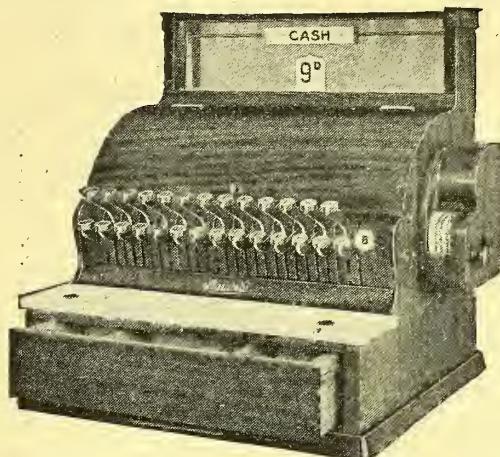
BRITISH
MADE
BY
BRITISH
LABOUR

MAKES ONE BLADE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

One of the
Most Helpful
 and Profitable
Assets

any business could have.
 This is the opinion of
 Chemists who are using

This Model



Records amounts from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to £1 19s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
 Higher keyboards can be provided.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

Although small, it provides a most protective, informative, and economical shop system.

A special feature is the *two* steel adding counters, which can be used, as you prefer:—

1. To separately add the turnover under two classifications, such as "Proprietary" and "Drugs."
 (This checks movement of stock, and shows which department is making the bigger turnover and profit.)
2. Add the takings of each of two assistants.
 (Enabling a comparison of individual sales and encouraging assistants to improve daily results.)
3. Or show total cash sales and total credit sales.

Other information is provided at a glance. The register records, adds, and classifies, automatically, when the amount keys are pressed.

*This "National" would
 Make YOUR Business more successful.*

It stops mistakes and loss, pleases customers and adds prestige to a business; saves the proprietor much time, work and worry, and gives him easier and better control of sales and cash.

Q *The worth of this "National" cannot be properly appreciated from this brief description of its merits. Get further details.*
POST A CARD OR THIS COUPON TO-DAY.

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd.,
 225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.
 Branch Offices in all large towns.

The
 N.C.R. Co., Ltd.,
 225 Tottenham Ct. Rd.
 London, W.1

Please send me further details
 of the Two Total "National."

Name.....

Address.....

C. & D.

Don't let them go next door!

The man next door is your competitor—the country next door is England's competitor. When you sell Myatt British Daymarked Blades you prevent customers 'going next door'—in both senses of the word.

You get the business our advertising builds. England gets the profit our British trade wins.

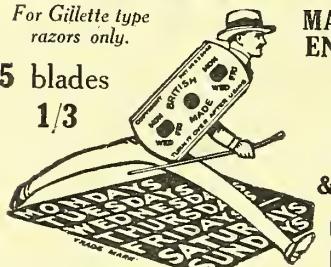
Excellent trade terms,
Order through your wholesaler.

MYATT PATENT DAYMARKED SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

For Gillette type razors only.

5 blades

1/3



MADE IN
ENGLAND

by

W. J.
MYATT
& Co., Ltd.,

Graham St.,
Birmingham

SERVICE!



Size of this powerful display
is 29 1/2" x 10 1/2" x 14" high.

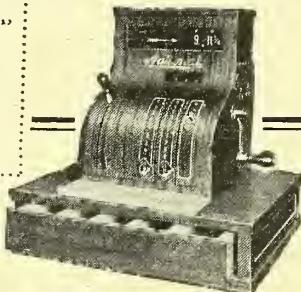
WE HELP YOUR SALES!

Send for our new window display cut-out—show your stock and get ready for a big season.

The new cut-out is printed in brilliant colours, and will attract a great deal of attention to your shop by its novelty.

Do not wait until we are snowed under with applications as we shall be, but send early for this free display and get your windows dressed early—you will profit by being the first.

The Price
of this
New Model



NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

is £19 (5% discount
for cash)

Records sales from 4d. to 9s. 11 1/2d. Amount of each sale clearly indicated back and front. All sales automatically added into one total. Large well made cash drawer opens automatically. Bell rings when register is operated. Quick and easy to use. Modern steel cabinet, best mahogany finish.

Write for further details (Dept. C&D)
The National Cash Register Co., Ltd.,
225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1

DRUMMER DYES

EDGE'S - - BOLTON



STAND 30.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION OFFERS

No. 1.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP and SPECIALTIES.

1 gross boxes (3 tablets in a box) ....	....	....	£7 15 0
1 dozen boxes Shampoo Powder (7 Shampoos in a box)			11 7
			8 6 7
Less 2½% for cash ....	....	....	4 2
			£8 2 5

Carriage Paid, Free Case.

With this order will be included—

3 dozen Tablets of Soap
1 dozen Shaving Sticks } FREE.

No. 2.

WRIGHT'S LIVER GRANULES.

4/- per dozen.

On all orders for 6 dozen or over, 13 to the dozen will be given.

*N.B.—These two offers are only
open during Exhibition Week.*

WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD.,
SOUTHWARK - - - - S.E.1.

Nonn

"Nature's Own Nerve Nourishment."

110,000

applications for free samples have been received up to May 3rd.

Every applicant who was not in the first 10,000 will receive a book giving the full story of Nonn.

This means sales for chemists all over the country.

Get NONN in your window NOW

Order through your usual wholesaler. (Chemists registered under the Bonus Scheme should notify us of quantities ordered.)

Nonn, Ltd., 45 Gordon Sq., London, W.C.1.

**TRUFOOD IS SOLD
ONLY BY CHEMISTS**

This statement is made in every one of our Press Advertisements.

**THE MORE
YOU
SELL
THE MORE
YOU
SELL**

One sale makes another. A happy mother talks about baby's food—who recommended it—and where she buys it.

Humanized Trufood is sold only by Chemists—so the business comes back to you again and again in increasing volume. Then think of the feeding bottles and those other baby things.

HUMANISED
TRUFOOD

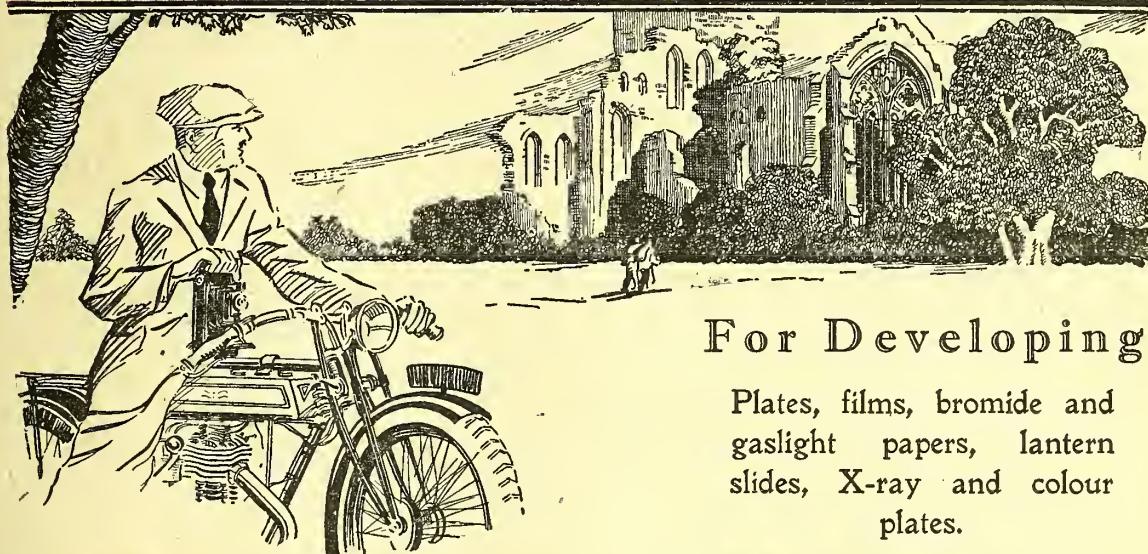
Nearest to Mother's Milk

Trufood Limited, The Creameries, Wrenbury, Nr. Nantwich, Cheshire.

T.F. 225-130



Sell 'RYTOL' for every development purpose



For Developing

Plates, films, bromide and
gaslight papers, lantern
slides, X-ray and colour
plates.

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND 'RYTOL' TRADE MARK

UNIVERSAL DEVELOPER

'Tabloid' 'Rytol,' in cartons
at 16/4 per doz. (subject)



Reduced facsimiles

Saves the busy chemist's time
because it is easy to sell, easy to
store and never deteriorates,
'TABLOID' Photographic Products
meet the demand for all photo-
graphic chemicals and simplify
your selling problem.

'Rytol,' the chosen developer for all
the Royal tours, as well as most of
the important Expeditions, is the
only developer in official use during
the present tour of H.R.H. The Duke
of York. (See photographs in daily and
weekly press.)

 **BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON**
Address for communications: SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, E.C.1
Exhibition Room: 54, Wigmore Street, W. 1
Associated Houses: NEW YORK MONTREAL
SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN BOMBAY
SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

COPYRIGHT



THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES

LIMITED

‘RADIO-MALT’

COD LIVER OIL
SUPERSEDED.

CONSTANT VITAMIN VALUE.

An article which appeared in the Press, April 20th, under the heading “Vitamins made to order,” explained the process by which The British Drug Houses are manufacturing (from ergosterol) the antirachitic vitamin known as Vitamin D. Hitherto the only way of supplementing the diet to provide this vitally important Vitamin has been by taking cod liver oil or its derivatives.

This vitamin is being made at the B.D.H. laboratories, where the recent discoveries of scientific chemists have been put to prompt commercial application, and ample supplies are already available for the use of the medical profession.

Researches in the physiological laboratories of the B.D.H. (where actual growth tests are made to determine vitamin values) resulted in the introduction of “RADIO-MALT,” in which Vitamin D as well as Vitamins A and B are combined with the finest Malt Extract to form a palatable, growth-promoting and highly nutritious food.

“RADIO-MALT” has been found to work wonders with children who cannot take cod liver oil. They love the delicious toffee-like flavour of “RADIO-MALT,” and from the very start they thrive, gaining in weight daily.

It is also invaluable for adults who are convalescent or delicate, and especially for those predisposed to tubercular trouble.

“RADIO-MALT” is made by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, and is sold in jars (1s. 9d. and 3s.) by leading pharmacists.

THIS announcement appeared in the “Daily Mail” of April 28th, following an editorial article on the work of the B.D.H. in connection with Vitamins.

“RADIO-MALT” is a good selling proposition for the Pharmacist.

The demand will not be confined practically to the winter months, as is the case with Malt and Cod Liver Oil.

P.A.T.A. PRICES

Retail 1/9 14/- per doz. net

Retail 3/- 24/- per doz. net

GRAHAM STREET CITY ROAD LONDON N.I.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Sprinkler Stopper.—A stopper and sprinkler cap for bottles and the like. (George Ed. Davis, Iowa. 267,811.)

Hypodermic Syringes.—Improvements in hypodermic syringe for dental use. (J. Denham, Sheffield. 267,729.)

Radio-active Liquids.—A means for rendering liquids such as mineral waters radio-active. (Eugène Levoux, Paris. 268,604.)

Soap.—A method of preparing finely divided soap by forcing liquid soap containing 63 per cent. fatty acids through holes $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. diameter for the formation of solid filaments. (T. B. Rowe & Co., Brentford. 267,999.)

Moulded Sulphur.—A method of manufacture of moulded sulphur of a fine, dense and uniform structure, by the employment of moulds of an aluminium alloy. (Rhenania Verein Chemischer Fabriken A.-G., Berlin. 265,540.)

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Visits to Works

By invitation of Parke, Davis & Co., a party of 125 from the South-East London Chemists' Association, including members, their ladies and staffs, visited the Hounslow laboratories of the firm on April 28. Luncheon and tea were provided, and the tour of the works was conducted by capable guides. A vote of thanks (on the motion of Mr. H. S. Foster, seconded by Mr. W. T. Tucker) was passed to Messrs. Parke, Davis.

On invitation by the Erasmic Co., Ltd., a party of thirty-four representatives of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association paid a visit to the works at Warrington on April 28. The party was divided into four sections, and saw the preparation of most of the company's articles of commerce. After the tour of the works the Erasmic Co. entertained the party to tea in their library. Thanks are due to the Erasmic Co. for the arrangements made for an interesting and enjoyable visit.

A party of forty students of the Pharmacy Department, Manchester University, recently visited the manufacturing and analytical laboratories of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool. The party, divided into sections, was conducted over the works, and all operations were explained. After the tour of the works, which occupied the whole afternoon, tea was provided by the directors. Mr. James Grier, senior lecturer, and Mr. S. R. Daniels, student, thanked the directors for their kindness. Mr. J. H. E. Evans (chairman of directors) and Mr. Brinson responded, and drew the attention of the students to the essay competition for prizes offered by Mr. T. Edward Lescher.

Wireless Retailers' Association

The annual general meeting of the Wireless Retailers' Association of Great Britain was held at 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, recently, Mr. F. S. Horsey, chemist and druggist (E. G. Wood, optician, London, E.C.4), chairman, presiding. In presenting the accounts, which were adopted by the meeting, the treasurer described the financial position as eminently satisfactory. In the course of his address the chairman dealt with the various activities of the Association, among the matters referred to being the ascertaining of the views of retailers generally, membership, collective action, organisation, discounts, and price-maintenance. In regard to the last-named, he recalled that some little time ago the Council appointed a committee especially to consider what further steps might be taken to eliminate price cutting, and that the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That this Committee, having considered the question of the prevention of price cutting, recommends that an association equally representative of manufacturers, factors and retailers be formed on the basis of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and, further, that the object of this association be the taking of such steps as may be advised as legal to deal with the cutting of prices and the granting of trade terms to those not entitled to them.

That the leading factors be invited to meet this Committee with a view to a joint consideration of the matter.

An alternative method of dealing with the matter had been suggested—namely, the formation of a joint committee. In the speaker's opinion the only safe road to reform on the questions of price cutting and discounts is the formation of a body whose sole function is to deal with price cutting. The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the officers.

Inquests

The latest annual report of the coroner for the City of London and Southwark (Dr. J. F. Waldo), covering the year 1926, urges the desirability of an analyst's certificate of purity to accompany all anaesthetic ether sold. Dr. Waldo points out that "ether is decomposed under the influence of light—a result imperfectly appreciated by medical men."

An inquiry was held at Carmarthen, recently, concerning the death, on April 24, of Miss E. S. Lloyd, younger daughter of Mr. Walter Lloyd, J.P., chemist and druggist, Lammas Street. Mr. J. M. Lloyd, chemist and druggist, brother of the deceased, explained that it was his sister's practice to take Epsom salts from the shop herself. On Sunday that part of the shop where the salts were kept would be darker than usual, and his sister must have made a mistake in taking salt of lemon instead of the Epsom salts. The bottles were kept next to each other. A medical witness gave confirmatory evidence, and the coroner said he had not the least doubt that Miss Lloyd took the salt of lemon in mistake, adding an expression of sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and the family.

Other inquests include cases of poisoning by means of lysol and spirit of salt.

Society of Apothecaries of London

At the Assistants' examination, held on April 25, 26 and 27, the following were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:—

Bowling, M. C.	Hancock, W. A.	Roper, M.
Box, R. H.	Hands, E. M.	Scott, C. M.
Butler, M. M.	Hartley, M.	Scott, M. S.
Crouch, E. M.	Huckvale, R.	Shackleton, M. A.
Davies, M. L.	Kahn, D. G.	Simpson, E. A.
Dawson, C. F.	Marshman, O. N.K.	Simpson, J.
Dow, J. L.	Monro, A. McG.	Smith, E. M.
Downing, C. S.	Murch, F. K.	Snow, C. M.
Emeileus, E. C.	O'Callaghan, E.	Turner, E.
Fewson, G. M.	Peel, E. M.	Walton, G. V.
Franklin, P. E.	Prior, M. S.	Watson, I. O.
Gill, G.	Puffett, O.	Woodcock, J.
Hall, J. C.	Ratcliffe, I.	

Golfing Events

The London Chemists' Golfing Society held the first outing of the season at the West Essex Golf Club on April 28, when the competitions were for the prize presented by the Erasmic Co., Ltd., and the Hill cup. The former was won by Mr. C. E. Harrod, and the latter was tied for by Mr. W. Main and Mr. A. Leith. The leading scores were as follows:—

Erasmic Prize		Hill Cup	
C. E. Harrod	85—14=71	C. E. Harrod	2 up
W. Main	82—8=74	W. Main	2 down
A. Leith	90—15=75	A. Leith	2 down
R. C. Green	92—14=78	P. O. Royle	5 down
E. Geddes	91—12=79	C. Holdstock	5 down
G. F. Deeth	91—9=82	B. Yule	6 down
A. W. Daniel	92—10=82	R. C. Green	6 down
J. Deas	103—14=89	J. Skelley	7 down

Chemists from Northumberland and Durham met on the Tynemouth course on April 27, Northumberland winning by seven matches to four. Details are as follows:—

Northumberland		Durham	
J. Bell	1	G. Darke	0
G. Simpson	0	T. Armstrong	1
E. Thompson	0	E. Dunn	1
A. Walker	1	S. Blackburn	0
J. Maughan	0	J. G. Harrison	1
G. A. Bell	0	R. Anderson	1
T. Lamb	1	J. Bullions	0
J. Simpson	1	G. Iredale	0
J. Duncan	1	T. Cheetham	0
W. Cosans	1	J. A. Carr	0
W. Robson	1	J. Montgomery	0

7 4

It is proposed to play a return match during the current month on the Ryton course, Durham. Any golfing chemists in the two counties wishing to take part should notify Mr. R. Anderson, Chester Road, Sunderland, or Mr. T. S. Stonier, Railway Street, North Shields.

Birmingham

Alderman George Cadbury and Mr. Edward Cadbury have given a site at Romsley Hill for a camp school for boys.

The first of the William Withering memorial lectures, given recently at the University, serves to recall the work of this botanist and physician in Birmingham.

A decision has been given by the local justices that the exhibitors at Bingley Hall must not sell goods from their stalls after 8 p.m., as they are held to be shops within the meaning of the Shops Act.

Liverpool

The committee of the Liverpool Chemists' Association are making arrangements for the annual picnic on June 8. A visit to Stoneyhurst is favoured.

Members of the Liverpool Pharmacy Club spent an enjoyable evening at the De Haden Café, Whitechapel, on April 27. The club is negotiating for the use of rooms at this café on Wednesdays and Sundays from 3 p.m. until 11 p.m.

The annual contest for the challenge cup presented by A. & F. Pears, Ltd., to the Liverpool and District Pharmacists' Golfing Society took place on April 27 over the links of the Leasome Golf Club. The winner, Mr. G. H. Cole, Blundellsands, returned a net score of 82, and Mr. T. M. Lloyd and Mr. A. Jewell tied for second place with 86 each. Conditions were not favourable for good golf. Mr. A. R. Gardner, on behalf of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., presented the cup to the winner. The scores were:—

G. H. Cole	105—24=82	H. A. Wynne	106—9=95
T. M. Lloyd	102—16=86	F. C. Cooling	114—17=97
A. Jewell	88—2=86	G. C. Whereley	112—14=98
A. F. Alder	91—4=87	J. G. Duncan	110—11=99
C. W. Cooke	108—20=88	T. S. Jones	114—14=100

In a letter to a recent issue of the "Liverpool Post and Mercury," dealing with Australia's opportunities and needs, Mr. W. H. Saunders (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.) gave an outline of the "Big Brother" movement, a welfare scheme for starting emigrant youths as land workers in Australia.

Portsmouth

The Southsea end of the city (for Portsmouth has been a city since May 1) certainly gave the impression, on a recent visit, of up-to-date methods of doing business.

Arnold & Sons had symbols of ancient pharmacy in their establishment in King's Road, side by side with modern goods well displayed.

Mr. Barry Coffey, Elm Grove, made a speciality of canine medicines and accessories. His main window was devoted to general pharmaceutical and toilet preparations.

Mr. Rogers, Osborne Road, had his six windows tastefully arranged, showing optical and photographic goods, toilet powders and creams, together with picnic aids, such as vacuum flasks and spirit lamps.

Mr. T. O. Barlow, Palmerston Road, with an old-fashioned type of small window, had achieved a great success. Each window was in an attractive and harmonious colour scheme. Crêpe paper background and sides set off the displayed goods. Each was devoted to one line or related lines, and there was no overcrowding. The goods displayed included holiday requisites, honey and lemon squash, tooth-brushes and saline.

Ryde

Mr. Tenison Smith, Cross Street, has a series of brightly dressed windows, showing cameras, photographic goods, and toilet requisites.

Mr. G. Nicholson, Pier Street, has a display, including toilet and fancy goods, the variety and brightness of which make a good impression on the visitor just entering the town.

Mr. Pollard, High Street, has one of his six windows displaying a cold water dye, and with strips of brightly coloured crêpe paper has achieved a striking result. The other windows are appropriated to photographs, soaps and toilet goods.

Gibbs & Gurnell, Union Street, have one window devoted to their own pharmaceutical specialities. A screen in the centre, forming a background, contains the names, prices and uses of many of the preparations which are shown. This display suggests that if windows are valuable for much-advertised lines they are equally valuable for chemists' "own lines."

The island has had a good Easter; in fact, large numbers of visitors came for the short holiday, and the chemists have had their share of the business. The present time is rather quiet, in between seasons, and the shops as well as the towns themselves are all preparing for the real holiday season, which commences at Whit-suntide. The chemists' shops in Ryde are very progressive, and the windows are most attractively dressed.

Miscellaneous

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZES.—The latest day for receiving applications for this year's examination for the Fairchild scholarship and prizes is June 7. The examination will be held on June 22.

EXHIBITION AWARD.—At a trade exhibition held at Herne Bay, recently, the prize for the best exhibit for "things to use" was awarded to Mr. J. B. Bayley, chemist and druggist, Canterbury Road.

FIRE.—An outbreak of fire occurred on April 27 at the pharmacy of Mr. E. A. Neill, chemist and druggist, Penrhyn Road, Colwyn Bay. The shop was closed at the time. The flames were confined to the dispensary.

YORKSHIRE REFRACTION HOSPITAL.—The opening ceremony of the Yorkshire Refraction Hospital, 51 St. Paul's Street, Leeds, was performed by the Mayor of York on April 26. Tea was afterwards served at the Queen's Hotel, where was also held a trade exhibition, many of the leading optical wholesale houses taking part. In the evening the Yorkshire Optical Society, the founders of the hospital, held their annual dinner, at which over 130 members and guests were present. The hospital is the second of its kind in the world, and the arrangements have been made in the light of experience gained in London.

IN THE COURTS.—At Leicester Police Court, on April 25, Alonzo C. Hiom, John Kelly, and James Dixon were each sentenced to a month's imprisonment for loitering with intent to commit a felony. Mr. E. E. Payne, a chemist living at Narborough, deposed that the accused demanded money and followed him to his house.—At Norwich Police Court, on April 30, Herbert Drake, labourer, Robert G. Baker, packer, Robert Collings, and William E. Drake, dealer, were convicted of various offences in connection with the theft of a cash box containing the sum of £114 17s. 5d. from the premises of Nuthall & Mason, chemists, London Street, and each was fined £21.—At Croydon, on May 2, Thomas Poplett (28), carman, was sentenced to a day's imprisonment for the theft of a bicycle belonging to Alfred Prime, described as a chemist's assistant.—At Leeds Police Court, on May 3, Isaac Cohen, Badminton Place, and Charles Cohen, Leopold Street, were committed for trial on a charge of attempting to obtain 6d. from the Palmolive Co., Ltd., by false pretences. The defendants, it was alleged, sent round canvassers of their own to the houses at which coupons had been left by the agents of the company. Defendant's agents asked the recipients if they wished to use the coupons, and if the answer was in the negative they would ask for the coupons back. Bail was allowed.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, May 9

Chemists' Exhibition, Holland Park Hall, London, W., at 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Daily until May 13.

Tuesday, May 10

London (South-West) Chemists' Association, Stevens' Bijou Hall, Bromell's Road, The Pavement, Clapham, S.W.4. Meeting.

Wednesday, May 11

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, Waverley Station, at 5.45 p.m. Botanical excursion to Turnhouse. Conductor: Mr. Colin Gunn.

Thursday, May 12

London Chemists' Golfing Society.—Burnham Beeches Golf Club.

Scottish News

The Mackenzie Testimonial

The subscription list for the testimonial to Mr. W. G. Mackenzie, Ph.C. (late Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy), closes on June 7. Any further subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. J. J. Blackie, 104 Holyrood Road, Edinburgh.

Scottish Chemists' Golf Trophy Competition

The Scottish Chemists' golf tournament will take place at Gleneagles on May 11. Any wishing to compete may still be included in the draw by sending their names with various club handicaps and entry fee of 2s. 6d. to the secretary, Mr. James Finlay, 302 Morningside Road, Edinburgh. The following is the draw with handicaps and times of starting:

Time of Starting			
9.0	J. P. Ferrier (14)	v.	H. M. Dugan (18)
9.4	A. T. Barrie (7)	v.	M. C. Ross (12)
9.8	B. Christie (3)	v.	J. D. Lunan (1)
9.12	W. S. Culbert (18)	v.	J. P. Gibb (16)
9.16			
9.20	C. Stephen (15)	v.	T. Bayne (24)
9.24	R. D. Douglas (12)	v.	J. Finlay (1)
9.28	M. G. Duncan (15)	v.	J. Crombie (18)
9.32	H. S. Culbert (18)	v.	A. H. Gillies (15)
9.36	D. G. Mackenzie (6)	v.	W. D. McDavid (7)
9.40	H. Gauld (15)	v.	A. Somerville (15)
9.44	A. Watt (3)	v.	C. A. Michie (10)
9.48	W. Sivewright (12)	v.	T. McLean (12)
9.52	E. Brindle (20)	v.	D. Mathewson (15)
9.56	J. Michie (18)	v.	A. Scott (15)
10.0	H. A. Brenner (2)	v.	D. W. Foster (4)
10.4	H. Skinner (7)	v.	H. T. Russell (2)
10.8	E. Knott (15)	v.	W. A. M. Houston (20)
10.12	J. S. Lowe (10)	v.	R. M. S. Pollock (10)
10.16	Alexr. Taylor (12)	v.	Kenneth Mackenzie (6)
10.20	A. E. Kelly (20)	v.	W. F. Hay (18)
10.24	G. Brunton (10)	v.	D. Barrie (10)
10.28	T. McMaster, senr. (18)	v.	J. S. B. Heddle (18)
10.32	D. S. Philip (4)	v.	J. G. Taylor (3)
10.36	James Anderson (11)	v.	Jas. M. Hart (14)
10.40	F. W. M. Bennett (15)	v.	A. Robertson (18)
10.44	D. U. L. Philip (6)	v.	Bert Ross (5)
10.48	W. S. Spence (15)	v.	J. A. Whyte (16)
10.52	J. J. Stone (9)	v.	C. B. P. Milburn (3)
10.56	Chas. Duncan (12)	v.	W. G. Reidford (12)
11.0	J. W. Erasmus (13)	v.	D. H. Russell (15)
11.4	J. Stevenson (12)	v.	A. G. Adamson (8)
11.8	Jas. Ross (6)	v.	J. H. Russell (10)
11.12	W. M. Stewart (10)	v.	W. Thomson (10)
11.16	Jas. Robertson (12)	v.	J. B. Philip (8)
11.20	J. W. Downie (18)	v.	W. Wood Wilson (18)
11.24	Dr. Coull (24)	v.	J. Abbott (20)
11.28	A. G. Stocks (8)	v.	J. F. Robertson (5)

Brevities

The Airdrie annual "shopping week" opened on April 29. Mr. W. S. Culbert, chemist and druggist, has taken an active part in its organisation.

Mr. Alfred Wilson, chemist and druggist, who has been associated with Duncan, Flockhart & Co., has taken over the business of Mr. F. C. Greig, 34 Saltoun Street, Wick.

Mr. Edward Fraser, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. Alex. S. Paterson, 5 High Street, Buckie, with whom he has been associated in partnership for the past five years.

The dissolution is announced in "The Edinburgh Gazette" of the firm of Peter C. Baird, chemists, Denny and Haggis, by the retirement of the sole partners, Catherine Marshall Anderson and Mary Somerville Anderson. The business will be carried on under the firm name of Peter C. Baird by Peter Cuthill Baird, chemist and druggist.

Edinburgh

Edinburgh chemists will close on Victoria Day, May 24.

The competition for the Cumming prize, open to apprentices and undergraduate members of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, for practical pharmacy and dispensing, and reading of autograph prescriptions, took place on April 29. The prize was awarded to Harry R. Urquhart (pupil of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.); the second prize, presented by the President (Mr. J. W. Laing, F.C.S.), to Thomas W. Strachan (pupil of Mr. G. Lunan, Ph.C., F.C.S.); and a third prize, presented by Miss M. Grant Boag, to Charles H. Scarborough (H. C. Baildon & Son).

Irish News

Brevities

Mr. W. A. Quirke, Ph.C., is opening a business shortly at 53 O'Connell Street, Clonmel, co. Tipperary.

Mr. A. W. J. Futter, R.D., has opened a drug establishment at Carnlough, co. Antrim. He served his apprenticeship with W. J. Henning & Co., Larne.

Mr. F. J. Brennan, Ph.C., who was recently with Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., has opened a chemist's shop at Finglas Road, Glasnevin, Dublin.

March imports into the Irish Free State of chemicals and drugs were valued at £97,682, compared with £95,678 in March, 1926. For the first quarter of this year the value of these imports was £238,401, against £241,393 in 1926.

As the result of a demand for a reduction by 20 per cent. in the wages of members of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union employed by Shirley, Spence & Belford, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Mary Street, Dublin, a number of the workers did not put in an appearance at the establishment on April 25. Following upon negotiations an agreement was reached whereby the employees consented to accept an immediate cut of 5 per cent., and a similar "clip" in two months, and resumed work next day.

At a meeting of the Tyrone County Council, held on April 25, the Minister of Home Affairs wrote that the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland had appealed against the issuing of certain licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The ground upon which the Society based the appeal was that there were chemists within reasonable distance of the licensees to stock the necessary poisons. The appeal had been very carefully considered, and the Minister had determined that certain of them must be sustained. He enclosed copies of Orders cancelling the licences of twelve merchants in the county.

Royal Academy of Arts

A VISIT to the hundred and fifty-ninth exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts, which opened at Burlington House, London, W.1, on May 2, serves as a reminder that this venerable institution, like the British Pharmacopœia, makes a few concessions to modernity while keeping a tight rein on would-be innovators. If there is any perceptible change in the balance of the items comprising the 1,693 exhibits, it lies (on a first impression) in a reduction in the proportion of portraits. The Royal family is represented by full-length presentations of their Majesties (157 and 133) and the Duke of Connaught (593); of the Government, the Prime Minister (1,534, a plaster bust) and Sir Austen Chamberlain (170, a full-length in Garter robes) are in evidence; and of ex-Ministers, Viscount Grey of Fallodon (643) affords virtually the only instance. Science receives fairly adequate notice in the persons of Dr. Norman Collie (611), Professor H. E. Armstrong (624), Professor J. A. Fleming (723), Dr. R. M. Walmsley (1,578), and one or two others of less interest. Medicine yields Sir Hector Cameron (52), and Dr. D. R. Paterson (1,590). A frequent exhibitor, Mr. F. M. Taubman, sculptor and pharmacist, contributes three examples of his art—a bronze bust (1,523), five silver-plate medallions (1,584), and a striking design for a silver trophy (1,601). Sir Aston Webb and Mr. Maurice E. Webb, who have family connections with the drug trade, are the joint designers of an imposing new front for the Army and Navy Stores (1,297); and among other architectural sketches of interest are two for additions to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington (1,254, 1,255), and one for the George Cadbury Hall, Birmingham (1,229). Prospective visitors to the next meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will, no doubt, learn something from "The Seven Sisters" (4) and "Church Street, Steyning" (860). It only remains to be added that the inevitable topicality is to be encountered in "The Determined Frothblower" (1,170) and another achievement of like purport, the catalogue being thoughtfully enriched with the apposite quotation.

Legal Reports

A Good Friday Incident. — At Merthyr Tydfil, on May 3, Mr. Garfield O. Jones, chemist and druggist, Fox Street, Treharris, appeared in answer to a summons for selling a bottle of wine during closing hours on Good Friday. Police-sergeant Howell stated that he was called to the shop of Mr. Richards, another chemist in Treharris, and was there shown a bottle of wine. Mr. Richards told him that a boy had been to his shop for a bottle of wine, and he told him he had none; he subsequently sent a girl to stop the boy on his way from the defendant's premises with the wine. The sale of intoxicants was not permitted until after 7 p.m. that day. Mr. J. W. Lewis, for the defendant, said that the boy was served by Mrs. Jones, who had overlooked the fact that it was Good Friday. The Stipendiary Magistrate: I suppose this is a new way of playing the Good Samaritan, but we do not intend to gratify Mr. Richards by recording a conviction against a rival tradesman. The defendant was ordered to pay 4s. costs.

The Nature of a Medicated Wine. — At Plymouth, on April 29, Mr. John James Eslick, chemist and druggist, Holborn Place, pleaded "Not guilty" to a summons for selling wine by retail without a licence. Evidence of purchase having been given, Mr. Lewis Charles Nicholls, a Government chemist, deposed to analysing the wine, which he said contained 29.4 per cent. of proof spirit, had the character of a foreign red wine, and was not medicated in the true sense of the term. Mr. Elliot Square (for the defendant): If the wine had one grain of quinine per fluid ounce, would it be medicated? — That is so. Mr. Square pointed out to the magistrates in his address that defendant had been in business as a chemist in Plymouth for more than twenty years, and had always borne a good character, and that sometimes, when asked for a tonic wine, he would go to a neighbouring chemist, pay full retail price and resell it without profit in order to oblige the customer. The magistrates imposed a fine of £5, with £5 costs.

Irish Pharmacy Acts Prosecution. — At Kilbeggan, co. Westmeath, on April 26, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland brought an action against Mr. Joseph Patrick Dowling, M.P.S.I., Kilbeggan and Clara. Ten summonses were issued against the defendant. Mr. W. Campbell Meeke, solicitor, represented the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. H. F. Brennan, solicitor, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Meeke, opening the case, said that Mr. Dowling had been a pharmaceutical chemist since the year 1915, and he was also a member of the Society which was bringing these prosecutions. He was a medical student, and, he (Mr. Meeke) understood, resided at 18 Herbert Street, Dublin. In the Kilbeggan shop he had as manager until last July Mr. P. W. Allen, Ph.C. Since Mr. Allen had left he had a series of young ladies managing the business, none of whom had any qualification whatever. Until the other day he had at Kilbeggan a Miss Josephine Power, who, he was instructed, was about eighteen or twenty years of age; and in Clara he had a Miss Fletcher. Miss Fletcher, two years ago, passed the Preliminary examination of the Society. The defendant had recklessly and callously left these two shops to the charge of these two young ladies. The inspector of the Society called at the Kilbeggan shop on December 8, bought a bottle of Fellows' Syrup, bought some laudanum, and asked to have the prescription of a doctor compounded. The young lady said she could compound the prescription, and asked the inspector to call back. She charged the inspector 2s. 6d. The label bore the arms of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. That was a matter that must cease, or the defendant would hear more of it. Mr. Brennan having, after a discussion, admitted a sale of Fellows' Syrup, Mr. Meeke read Mr. Thorp's certificate regarding a packet of Harvey's Aconite Powders, which stated: "The contents weighed 92.7 grams. An estimation of alkaloid showed 1.02 grain in the whole packet. The packet also contained tartar emetic to the amount of 13.28 per cent. This represents an amount of 191 grains of tartar emetic in the whole packet." Mr. Meeke referred to the visit of the inspector to the Clara establishment, where a purchase was made of carbolic acid, in reference to which the analyst's certificate stated that the sample "was contained in a blue

6-oz. bottle labelled 'Carbolic Acid—Guaranteed 98 per cent. Phenol.' Analysis showed that the liquid contained one-third of its weight of cresylic acid and only 65 per cent. of phenol. The inspector also got a prescription compounded at the Clara shop. Mr. Meeke intimated that he would withdraw the two summonses arising out of the sale of laudanum, as there was a point involved in reference to which he wished to have a case stated for the High Court. He read a number of letters which had been written by the defendant to the Registrar and the President of the Society. The practice of the Society was that in all cases where they had evidence of an offence there was no compromise. On April 11 the defendant wrote to the President: "Re my previous correspondence, Miss Eleanor Daly, L.P.S.I., who passed her examination in January last, is now employed by me as manager of Kilbeggan branch." Mr. Brennan, addressing the justice on behalf of the defendant, said that except for two months' absence in the year during the last few years, when he had gone to Dublin to attend medical lectures, Mr. Dowling had been living in Clara. There was now also at Kilbeggan a fully qualified chemist capable of making up any prescriptions. They had never heard of any mishaps having occurred as a result of the carrying on of the Kilbeggan shop. It was against orders to make up prescriptions at Kilbeggan. He would ask the justice, under the circumstances, to impose nominal fines. The justice said he regarded the case as a rather serious one. The defendant ought to have been aware of the necessity of complying with the requirements of the Pharmacy Acts. He imposed a fine of £5 on each of two summonses which referred to the failure to keep qualified assistants at Kilbeggan and Clara, and on each of the remaining six summonses he imposed a fine of £1, with £5 5s. costs, a total of £21 5s.

Meat and Malt Wine: Appeals.—In a King's Bench Divisional Court, London (consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Shearman), on May 3, Mr. W. S. Bowker, an inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, appealed against a refusal of the Salford stipendiary magistrate to convict Mr. F. J. Woodroffe, Broughton, of an offence against the Acts, and the Premier Drug Co., Cheetham, for aiding and abetting (*C. & D.*, II, 1926, pp. 389 and 927). The appeal concerned a liquid sold in bottles and labelled "Extract of Meat and Malt Wine." The inspector paid 4s. 6d. for it, and on analysis it was found to contain 81.2 per cent. of water, 16.4 per cent. of sugars, and 2.4 per cent. of other extractive matter. The certificate stated:—"A genuine meat and malt wine should contain at least 5 per cent. of a mixture of equal parts of meat and malt extracts with a wine basis. The above 'other extractive matter' contains 0.06 per cent. phosphoric anhydride, indicating the possible presence of not more than 2 per cent. of a mixture of equal parts of meat and malt extracts. This opinion is based on the fact that a mixture of equal parts of meat and malt extracts contains about 3 per cent. phosphoric anhydride. The sample is therefore deficient of at least 60 per cent. of the minimum amount of meat and malt extract and is entirely deficient of wine. This is not a meat and malt wine. Its composition is little different from that of an ordinary flavoured cordial." The analyst suggested that the total cost, including the bottle and cork, was 6d. Mr. Eastham, K.C., for the appellant, dealing first with the case of Mr. Woodroffe, contended that upon the evidence the magistrate should have found that an offence had been committed. The contents of the bottle had been described upon its label as being a valuable assistance to digestion, a tonic and a food. There was no standard in the British Pharmacopoeia for that class of substance, so the Court itself had to fix the standard upon the evidence. The Lord Chief Justice: It seems to be the argument that the less this substance contained, except water and sugar, the better it was. (Laughter.) How can the stipendiary magistrate at Salford be bound by a Scottish case? I see he holds that as there was no legal standard for this substance he was bound by the decision in a Scottish case and could not convict. Mr. Eastham: Yes. He was rather puzzled by the absence of the fixed standard, but my argument is that as the analyst's report was not challenged it

should have been accepted as evidence of what the real standard of quality should be. Mr. Wingate Saul, K.C., for the respondent, admitted that his client called no evidence. While he did not say that when there was no fixed legal standard there could be no conviction, he did say that in some cases the magistrate could hold that the article was not inferior and the question of standard did not arise. Mr. Justice Avory: Supposing we take the case of extract of malt, for which, as far as I know, there is no standard, and supposing a man sold extract of malt that was composed of 2 per cent. of malt and 98 per cent. of sawdust, would the magistrate be expected to ascertain a standard or would he be right in refusing to convict? Mr. Saul: But sawdust is neither food nor drug. (Laughter.) Mr. Justice Avory: Yes, because it would be sold as extract of meat and malt wine. (Laughter.) Mr. Saul: The question of the original cost of the liquid is irrelevant. The Lord Chief Justice: Is not the real cost of all these things the cost of the bottles and the advertisements? (Laughter.) Mr. Justice Avory: Except that the consumer may think the stuff had not the "grip" he expected. (Laughter.)

JUDGMENT

Delivering judgment in Mr. Woodroffe's case, the Lord Chief Justice said the evidence was that the liquid was little more than a flavoured cordial. The Scottish case which the magistrate regarded as binding was not binding on him at all. The position was made quite clear by two cases—Harrison v. Richards and the more recent case of Robinson v. Newman, in which it was said that if there were no fixed standard it was the duty of the Court to fix some standard for itself. The words "fix some standard" were ambiguous. He thought that they did not mean "to fix a quantitative standard," but to have regard to a minimum and to say "upon any view of the minimum this compound must fall short of it." There was evidence before the magistrate—unchallenged by the respondent—which would allow him to arrive at a reasonable standard of quality of this article; and the magistrate was wrong when he said that, there being no legally fixed standard, he was *functus officio*. It was his duty to hold that this mixture fell below the standard, and the case should go back to the magistrate with instructions to convict. Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Shearman delivered judgment similarly.

THE WHOLESALERS' POSITION

Dealing with the case in which the Premier Drug Co. were respondents, Mr. Eastham said that the company, under the style of the Gold Vin Wine Co., were the wholesalers of the liquid, and the prosecution against them for aiding and abetting was dismissed by the magistrate because he dismissed the case against Mr. Woodroffe.

The Court dismissed this appeal. The Lord Chief Justice said the magistrate rightly dismissed the summons, though not for the reasons he gave. With reluctance he (the judge) had come to the conclusion that the respondents could not be convicted: first, they were charged with aiding and abetting, and they were not present; secondly, there was no evidence that they knew this stuff to be what it was; thirdly, there was no evidence that they knew Woodroffe was not going to sell it subject to a warning that it contained very little meat and malt extract. The other lords justices delivered judgment to the same effect.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Alfred Martin Hibberd, "Holmswood," Chapel Lane, Longton, late 1 Market Street, Preston, chemist.—The public examination was held on April 22 at Preston. The gross liabilities were returned at £1,358 7s. 9d., of which £678 11s. 4d. was expected to rank, against assets £348 11s. The debtor attributed his failure to heavy expenses and trade depression. He stated that he first commenced business on his own account in August 1923, with about £500 of his own and about £25 borrowed. In the first two years of his trading there was a profit of about £200 per annum, but in the last year no profit had been earned. The examination was adjourned.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

BRITISH TOILET AND PERFUMERY CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. R.O.: 64 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

DAMANCY & CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing chemist carried on by C. Davis as "Damancy & Co.," and to carry on the same and the business of dentists, opticians, etc. The directors are R. Davis and C. Davis. R.O.: 41 High Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

TOWNSON, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the pharmacy at 2a Russel Street, Liverpool, and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, wine and spirit merchants, stationers, dealers in fancy goods, photographic and wireless apparatus, etc. The directors are: M. A. Shackleton and E. A. Roberts. R.O.: 2a Russel Street, Liverpool.

GRAHAM'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £300. Objects: To take over Graham's Pharmacy, carried on at 20 Bridge Crescent, Scotswood-on-Tyne, and to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, opticians, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, stationers, wine and spirit merchants, dealers in fancy goods, photographic and wireless apparatus, etc. The directors are: R. Graham and H. Graham. R.O.: 20 Bridge Crescent, Scotswood-on-Tyne.

ANTIS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £400. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Major R. E. F. Wyndham, B.Sc., and Mrs. G. A. Wyndham, to develop and turn to account the business of the Antis Manufacturing Co. referred to in the said agreement, and to carry on business as pharmaceutical, agricultural, manufacturing, wholesale, retail, and general chemists and druggists; manufacturers of and dealers in disinfectants, insecticides, paints, polishes, perfumes, synthetic foods and foodstuffs, and all kinds of toilet and household commodities and requisites, etc. The directors are: Margaret E. R. Douglas, Major R. E. F. Wyndham, B.Sc., and L. Beesley, M.A. R.O.: 11 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

J. & E. ATKINSON, LTD.—The directors propose a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on ordinary shares for the year, placing £12,500 to advertising reserve and carrying £11,256 forward.

WINOX, LTD.—At a meeting held at Richmond, recently, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. E. D. Basden, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, was appointed liquidator.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.—The directors have declared the following dividends for the six months ending March 31, 1927: On the £5 preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income tax, to be payable May 1; on the £1 ordinary shares at the rate of 1s. 3d. per share, free of income tax (making 2s. for the year ending March 31), to be payable May 6, 1927.

FLAMINGOES, LTD.—The statutory first meetings of creditors and shareholders were held on May 3, when the official receiver reported that the company was registered as a private concern in June 1926 to carry on business as dealers in toilet accessories, fancy goods and novelties. The original intention was to form a company with a capital of £10,000, but this figure was reduced to £100 in order to save stamp duty. The company started trading in October 1926; the interval to that date had been employed in getting forward with the production of a lip-stick and contending with unexpected difficulties in connection with a perfume-stick. The failure of the company was attributed to various causes by the directors, but in the opinion of the official receiver it was due to the fact that its projects were framed on too ambitious lines. The question of the appointment of an outside liquidator will be referred to the registrar.

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated	Dec. 31,	Mar. 29,	Apr. 29,
	1926	1927	1927
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	20	6	20
Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord.	18	3	18
Deferred 5s. ..	4	6	4
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1 ..	10	3	8
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	13	0	13
Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% Cum. Pref.	21	0	20
Benger's Food, Ord. ..	35	0	37
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10 ..	£6½	£6½	£6½
Boots Pure Drug, Ord. ..	124	3	128
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord. ..	24	0	23
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref. ..	21	9	21
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord. ..	30	3	30
Bovril, 6% Pref. ..	20	9	21
Ord. ..	23	9	24
Defd. ..	42	0	41
British Celanese, Ord. ..	5	9	7
7½% Pref. ..	9	3	11
British Cyanides, Ord. ..	2	3	2
British Drug Houses, The, Ord. ..	20	9	19
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord. ..	3	0	2
8% Pref. ..	11	3	10
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. ..	25	9	26
British Oxygen, Ord. ..	27	0	27
British Photographic Industries, 6% Cum. Pref. ..	10	0	13
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ..	63	9	62
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref. ..	23	6	23
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. ..	42	6	42
5½% Pref. ..	18	9	18
Croftield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref. ..	18	6	19
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s. ..	7	9	10
7½% Pref. ..	19	0	19
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value) ..	\$135	\$142	\$145
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. shares	4	0	4
6% cum. part. Pref. ..	4	6	5
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. ..	11	0	14
7% Pref. ..	18	6	19
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref. ..	18	3	18
Grout & Co., Ord. ..	46	3	50
Heppells, 7% cum. partie. Pref. ..	19	0	18
Hodder (Henry) & Co. ..	46	0	54
Idris & Co., "A" Ord. ..	19	0	20
Iford, Ltd., Ord. ..	28	9	30
6% Pref. ..	19	0	19
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref. ..	22	9	23
Ord. ..	21	6	22
Defd. 5s. ..	6	6	5
Inter. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref. ..	10	0	10
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref. ..	12	6	12
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. ..	60	0	60
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. ..	20	0	20
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. ..	19	1½	19
8% Pref. ..	18	9	18
20% Prefd. Ord. 5s. ..	10	0	9
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ..	£16½	£15½	£15½
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. ..	12	0	12
Mond Nickel Co., Ord. ..	38	6	38
7% Cum. Pref. ..	24	9	24
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref. ..	15	6	15
8% Prefd. Ord. ..	8	0	7
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref. ..	6	0	4
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref. ..	17	9	18
8% Pref. ..	21	0	21
Salt Union, Ord. ..	32	0	29
Pref. ..	30	0	31
"Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref. ..	24	3	25
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord. ..	22	6	22
Defd. ..	39	6	44
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref. ..	30	0	31
Southall Bros. & Barelay, Ord. ..	58	6	68
5% Pref. ..	18	0	18
Spratt's Patent, Ord. ..	45	0	46
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref. ..	20	0	20
Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, 7½% Cum. Pref. Ord. ..	—	—	19
1s. Defd. ..	—	—	6
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt. Deb. Stk., £100 ..	£92½	£94	£95
Venesta, Ltd., Ord. ..	17	0	16
7% Pref. ..	18	0	17
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref. ..	18	3	18
Virol, Ltd., Ord. ..	90	0	95
7% Pref. ..	22	0	22
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. ..	9	6	10
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref. ..	18	9	18

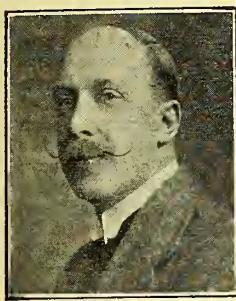
Council Election

Candidates' Views—II

We commenced in our issue of April 23 (p. 490) the publication of biographical details regarding the sixteen candidates for the seven positions on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society that become vacant next month, together with their views on pharmaceutical politics. We now conclude the series with similar particulars of, and contributions from, ten other candidates, four of whom were elected in 1924.

Mr. Thomas Hardy,

after having passed the Preliminary examination, commenced his career in pharmacy in 1891, when he was apprenticed for five years at Maryport. After experience as an assistant with Mr. H. Bartlett, Banbury, and Mr. Spark, Maryport, he passed the Qualifying examination in 1893, and then purchased the business of Mr. R. W. Watson, Maryport, which he subsequently sold and joined his brother at 60 High Street. Mr. Hardy has been a member of the Urban District Council for eight years; of this body he has twice been chairman, and has held the chairmanship of many committees. He was appointed a local magistrate in 1916, and a



MR. T. HARDY

justice of the peace for the county of Cumberland in 1921. He is a member of the Cumberland County Council, and chairman of the County Education (Finance) Committee, and has been the subject of a cartoon in the "West Cumberland News" as a well-known Cumberland athlete. A past-chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, he has been a member of the Executive since its inception. Mr. Hardy submits the following reasons in asking for the votes of the electors:—

Three years ago, when appealing for support, I stated that while it is most desirable that the educational standard of pharmacy should be maintained, it is, in my opinion, necessary to take active steps to educate the general public and Government departments to the important part pharmacy plays and is destined to play in the life and health of the community, and I am in favour of a continued educational propaganda being adopted, so that a public demand will be made for the full recognition of the province of pharmacy, so that in public institutions all dispensing shall be performed by or under the supervision of a certificated qualified pharmacist, and so that in the Army, Navy, and other Government departments the standard shall be that of a commissioned officer, who shall rank for pension on that standard. These opinions are held as strongly as ever.

The present position of pharmacy, faced with the Departmental Committee now sitting to consider (1) the administration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts (other than "dangerous" drugs), and (2) the central authority under these Acts, coupled with the demand for the title "chemist" by others than registered chemists and druggists, clearly demonstrates that this education is still greatly needed; and although numerous interviews with members of Parliament have taken place, it is evident that a "thirst for power" on the part of a Government department prevails, and that an endeavour will be made to obtain the administration of these Acts to the detriment of the Society. Our experiences of the Dangerous Drugs Act administration and the interpretation of the Regulations by the Home Office demand that, in the interests of the general public and of pharmacy, the most strenuous opposition must be forthcoming and the fighting forces assembled and prepared to overcome such a sinister attack and thus prevent the powers of the Society being whittled down to those of simply a benevolent society. No compromise on the title "chemist" can be entertained.

From the experience gained during the last three years as a member of the Council, and of the Education and Organisation Committees, I am convinced that the best method to combat these is to have in the House of Commons representatives who have a full knowledge of the practice of pharmacy; and so that "publicity" might be given to the members in the country, I have regularly attended all the meetings of the Council and committees, and have not spared myself in visiting various centres and addressing meetings so that all the information I possessed should be given to those interested. If these services are and have been acceptable to the electors, I will be pleased to continue this work, and for this reason ask for the support and votes of all pharmacists.

Mr. Thomas Guthrie

qualified in 1886, and has for many years carried on business in Clydebank, Glasgow. Mr. Guthrie's experience in the affairs of pharmacy is lengthy and varied. He has held office in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), the General Council of Panel Chemists, and the Clydebank Pharmaceutical Committee. He was also a founder and the first President of the Chemists' Friendly Society, and has been a member of the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society's North British Branch for a long period. Mr. Guthrie was co-opted to the Society's Council in 1916 on the resignation of Mr. J. P. Gilmour, and has been returned at each of the subsequent elections. In 1925 he was elected treasurer of the Society in succession to Mr. F. E. Bilson. Being now almost free from the claims of business he is able to give the requisite time to public affairs. Mr. Guthrie's comment on the present situation is:—

With regard to "reasons for asking for the support of members of the Society" at this election, it happens that on this occasion one big circumstance overshadows everything else. I am a believer in the work and the mission of the Pharmaceutical Society. Lesser considerations must give place to the imperious duty placed upon every loyal son of pharmacy to do his utmost to support and defend that Society, which, in this country, is its guardian. I am convinced that the work done by that Society during those eighty-odd years could not have been better performed by any other body. I am certain that work could not have been carried through at less cost to the State. I am, therefore, with those who count the fullest inquiry into the administrative acts of the Pharmaceutical Society—since inquiry appears to have been thought necessary—confident that unbiased investigation will only more clearly reveal the strength and usefulness of that organisation.

When opportunity occurs, I shall press for a fuller recognition of the principle "dispensing and distribution of potent drugs to the expert," i.e., to the trained pharmacist; for reasonable regulations governing dispensing of "dangerous" drugs; for the safeguarding to the registered chemist of his title "chemist" (this can be done effectively, and yet in a manner consistent with the rights and dignities of other people); for the strongest insistence, in connection with any future "poisons and pharmacy" legislation, on reliance on the principle of "education of the vendor" and reduction to a minimum of mechanical regulations; and for continual remembrance by those entrusted with the guidance of affairs of the fact that the Pharmaceutical Society is a composite body—man, woman, employer, employee, retail, institution, manufacturing, educational—and that it is the business and privilege of a member of Council to represent, impartially, each and all.



MR. T. GUTHRIE

Mr. E. T. Hayball

served his apprenticeship to Mr. G. H. Gare, Lymington, and then became assistant successively to G. E. Bridge & Co., Ltd., Bournemouth, Mr. C. W. Higgins, Hastings, and Mr. A. Thresh, Buxton. After qualifying in 1911, Mr. Hayball was at Weston-super-Mare for a time, as assistant and branch manager to Lewis Wing, Ltd., and as acting pharmacist to the Weston General Hospital. He is now, at the age of forty-one, general manager and secretary of the Lion Drug Stores, Ltd., Brighton (who have branches in Hove, Eastbourne, Bexhill, Littlehampton and London), and of its associated companies, Bennisons, Ltd. (Chelsea), C. R. Toyne, Ltd. (Putney), and Taylor & Co., Ltd. (Brighton), with a seat on the board of directors. Mr. Hayball has sent us the following concise statement:—

My aims and policy are:—A Pharmaceutical Society with functions so exercised that no qualified chemist can afford to be a non-member; a pharmaceutical policy so directed that all matters affecting the welfare of qualified chemists would automatically be dealt with by the Council of the Society; a Pharmaceutical Council which will firmly resist any further burdens being imposed upon qualified chemists, and oppose to the utmost any further surrender of our privileges unless compensated by adequate concessions. Instances of threatened dangers to qualified chemists which I should resist to the utmost of my capacity are:—

Reduction of N.H.I. remuneration.

Further regulations regarding poisons being imposed upon chemists restricting or hampering their legitimate functions.

Withdrawal of wine licences for medicated wines from chemists.

Non-inclusion of *bona-fide* chemist-opticians on the proposed Optical Register.

Interference with our right to the title "chemist."

I pledge myself to stand by the qualified chemist, his title, his rights, and his privileges.

Mr. J. Comyns

was born at Carshalton in 1903, and was educated at Middle Whitgift School, Croydon. He joined his father, who is also a pharmacist, in 1918, and with him he obtained much experience in manufacturing and general trade. Mr. Comyns qualified in 1925, and has since been conducting the business in High Street, Carshalton.

Mr. Comyns writes, briefly, that if elected he would spare no effort to improve the lot of the individual chemist, doing his best to have galling restrictions removed from chemists, but imposing more on the unqualified trader. It is also his desire to see the science of optics recognised and supported by the Pharmaceutical Society, and

to obtain an increased remuneration for National Insurance dispensing.



MR. E. T. HAYBALL

Mr. J. F. McNeal

entered pharmacy twenty-one years ago at the age of seventeen. After apprenticeship, experience was gained in Margate, Bournemouth, Bromley, South-West London, and in the West End (with G. Jolley & Co., Ltd., Mayfair). Mr. McNeal was intended for the analytical branch of chemistry, and attended classes for this purpose. His studies were interrupted by the European war, during which he served for four years in the Army. On returning to civil life, he qualified after studying at the London College of Pharmacy. In 1923 he opened a pharmacy at Northwood. Mr. McNeal was elected chairman of the Harrow and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society last year. He is local secretary for the Proprietary Articles Trade Association; a Fellow or member of four optical bodies; a member of the Ruislip-Northwood Urban District Council; a founder of the local branch of the British Legion (treasurer during 1925); and has other public interests. Mr. McNeal sums up his policy as follows:—

Stronger resistance to the control of pharmacy by regulations emanating from Government departments; complete reconsideration of remuneration for National Insurance dispensing; greater protection for that service that chemists, and chemists alone, can render and for which they are scientifically trained. It is suggested that the Government will take over further control of pharmacy; in this eventuality, why should we not obtain further protection from unqualified competition in the interests of the public? Why not make this a "quid pro quo"? Pharmacy to-day does not occupy the position it is entitled to, for, owing to the meagre amount obtainable for their skill, many chemists have to depend on sidelines, which may be anything from clocks to Christmas cards, for the largest part of their incomes. We have a splendid inheritance left us; but unless a much bolder policy is adopted, it is not difficult to guess what will be the verdict of the future generations of chemists. Necessary as parliamentary representation is to-day, nevertheless it is the Council of the Society who hold our destiny in their hands.

Mr. P. Barrs

was educated at the Hulme Grammar School, Manchester, and commenced in 1899 his apprenticeship to Mr. W. A. Senior, Scarborough. Following this training with wholesale and retail experience in Nottingham, Aldershot and London, he passed the Qualifying examination in 1911. In the same year he purchased the pharmacy at 106 Church Street, Kensington, W. Mr. Barrs is a Fellow of the Chemical Society, a member of the Institute of Chemists-Opticians, and a member of the Rotary Club of Kensington. He is also chairman of the executive council of the Kensington Chamber of Commerce, and serves on the Kensington Borough Council. Mr. Barrs sends us the following statement:—

Everything appertaining to chemists should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. The Council should promote in every way the science of optics as an integral part of pharmacy, and support chemists only to obtain optical status on any Bill brought before Parliament. The Council should never rest until it has secured for the pharmacist a living wage under the National Insurance Acts; particularly, not less than 1s. should be accepted for dispensing each panel mixture. More serious opposition should be offered to "regulations," other than Acts of Parliament, and especially to the brutal penalties under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. True representation should be secured on the Council for all ages of pharmacists.



MR. J. COMYNS



MR. P. BARRS

Mr. F. Pilkington Sergeant, Ph.C.,

was educated and apprenticed at Chorley. He passed the Major examination in 1896 (within three months of qualifying), and two years later founded the Leeds College of Pharmacy. Mr. Sergeant has been a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council since 1912, was elected Vice-President in 1920, and held office as President in 1924-25. In Yorkshire he has taken an active part in pharmaceutical affairs, having been President of the Leeds Chemists' Association and of the West Riding County Pharmacists' Association. Mr. Sergeant replies as follows to our request for a statement of his views:—

MR. F. P. SARGEANT, PH.C.

I can only say that I believe the Council has pursued a sound policy during the last three years, and, if re-elected, I shall support a continuation of such a policy. Experience will be needed in the near future, and I am willing to put my fifteen years' experience at the disposal of the Council.

Mr. John Keall

is the son of a London pharmacist, the late Mr. Holmes Keall, to whom he served his apprenticeship. He

**MR. J. KEALL**

qualified in 1898, and is now the proprietor of businesses in South-West and West London. Mr. Keall is a past-President of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, a member of its Council, a past-chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union (on which body he is still a Metropolitan representative), and a nominee of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council on the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. He has also filled the offices of President of the South-West London Chemists' Association and chairman of the London Pharmaceutical Committee. In addition, Mr. Keall is a member of the Wandsworth Borough Council, and serves on its finance, parks, and housing committees. Mr. Keall writes:—

After twelve years' membership of the Council, I again offer my services to the electors, and, if returned, will still continue my unflagging efforts for all that is best and vital in pharmacy. Three special points I want to emphasise:—

(1) The future issues are vital in every way. Sound and sane constructive leadership is necessary.

(2) The formation of a Parliamentary Fund must not be left solely to sporadic efforts, but must, in future, be placed on a permanent basis. Yearly subscriptions should be expected from members, so that the ideal of a Pharmaceutical Parliamentary group can be attained, and that quickly. This way only lies the fair and equitable treatment that is not at present the lot of those practising pharmacy.

(3) I strenuously oppose any interference with the use of the title "chemist." It should be held as our birth-right, and not bartered for any mess of pottage. Reviewing the last three years, I hold that pharmacy has advanced nationally, through the work and influence of

the Pharmaceutical Society. We must not only conserve, but strengthen, our position in all affairs of the day in which pharmacy is concerned. If and when our interests are threatened, we must close up our ranks, combine every interest, and so offer the strongest and united opposition to any attempt to interfere with our lawful vested rights of nearly a century.

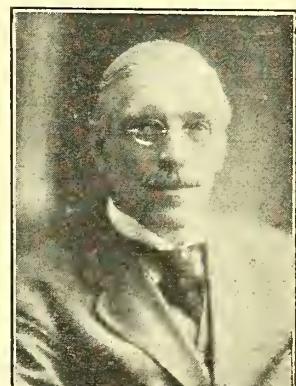
Mr. S. H. T. Ellis,

Abergavenny, who is thirty-one years of age, spent his infancy in London, but subsequently lived in Portsmouth. He was educated at the Portsmouth Boys' Secondary School, and the Municipal College. Mr. Ellis served his apprenticeship in the same town, afterwards proceeding to London. After four years' war service, Mr. Ellis had a protracted illness, and in convalescence came to Abergavenny as manager to a firm of chemists, which business is now carried on by Mr. W. H. Kirkland and himself under the style of R. M. Williams & Co. Mr. Ellis writes:—

My ideas and views are emphatically and particularly those relating to the bread-and-butter side of pharmacy. The Society should take a hand in securing for the business man a better living. The retailers' subscriptions, mainly, are the support of the Society. The retailer makes a living from the sales of fancy goods, patent medicines, photographic goods, etc., out of which, besides his own expenses, he has to make up for what he loses on National Insurance work, and also to pay his subscriptions to the Society. What little private dispensing he does makes no difference to the facts. The Society, therefore, is mainly dependent on income derived from unprofessional sources. The purpose of the chemist is to dispense medicine. The Society should see that he does dispense medicine, and that he is paid a fair price for his services; otherwise, why train for dispensing if the chemist has to live by other means? These are a sample of my views, and are typical of my ambitions, in support of which I ask the assistance of all who care to look the facts fairly in the face.

Mr. Henry M. Lloyd

is in business at Merthyr Tydfil. He is the son of the late Mr. Henry Lloyd, veterinary surgeon, Dowlais, was educated at Merthyr College, and was apprenticed to the late Alderman R. P. Rees, J.P., Dowlais. He passed the Qualifying examination in 1894, after experience in London, Cardiff, on the Continent and in the United States. Soon after he qualified he opened his present business, and since then has been connected with all local pharmaceutical and public movements, giving him great experience in municipal matters. Mr. Lloyd is a Fellow of the British Optical Association. The photograph that we reproduce shows him as President of the Merthyr Tydfil Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lloyd is also chairman of the Merthyr County Borough Insurance Committee, P.M. and D.C. of the North Glamorgan Masonic Lodge, member of the Consultative Council of the Welsh

**MR. S. H. T. ELLIS****MR. H. M. LLOYD**

Board of Health, and a governor of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. His candidature has the support of several branches of the Society. Mr. Lloyd's address is in the following terms:—

As a candidate I submit myself to the notice of the electorate, not as a novice, but as one who has a ripe and unique experience in the administration of public affairs, and as one who realises the importance of having the Council composed of careful, capable and thoughtful members to cope successfully with present problems. The time we are now passing through demands steadiness; reckless action would, in my opinion, have results which might be very disadvantageous to pharmacists.

I am opposed to the institution of a pharmacy board; I am opposed to the filching of the title "chemist." I believe that the distribution and the dispensing of all medicines should be restricted to qualified chemists. I am in favour of parliamentary representation for pharmacy, if only to counter legislation by reference and legislation by regulations, both of which procedures are condemned by judges of the High Court, and the informed public, because they distort the original Acts of Parliament, and thus bring about confusion and misunderstanding in both the legal and lay mind. Being in close association with pharmacists in every phase of the calling, I claim to be able to present in debate the views of the majority of members. Finally, I am a candidate because I believe that I can be of real service in assisting to advance pharmacy and protect the pharmacist.

Candidates at London Meeting

A joint meeting of London associations, arranged by the South-West London Chemists' Association, was held in the premises of the Young Men's Christian Association, W.C.1, on May 3, Mr. F. G. Wells (President of the Association) in the chair, for the purpose of hearing expressions of opinion from the Council candidates. Apologies for absence were received from four of the candidates, Messrs. Comyns, Ellis, Lloyd and Neathercoat; the other twelve were apparently all present, though all did not speak. The gathering, which numbered nearly 200, also included Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Mr. A. H. Jenkin, Mr. T. Marns, Mr. Harry Martin, Mr. A. R. Melhuish, Mr. E. Saville Peck, Mr. E. H. Simmons, Mr. T. Morley Taylor, Mr. G. A. Tocher, Mr. J. R. Wretts, and others who appear as speakers in the following paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN, in briefly opening the proceedings, remarked that this must be the first meeting of its kind, and explained that no vote would be taken on any issue raised.

Mrs. FREKE, the first of the six candidates who made ten-minute speeches, based her remarks on the five points contributed by her to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 23 (p. 491). Mrs. Freke said she did not think that the title "chemist" was likely to be taken away. Chemists should dispense all medicines (though this was not entirely possible in some circumstances), and all dispensaries should be under the same kind of supervision. Mrs. Freke agreed with the writer of a letter on Council candidates' addresses in the C. & D. of April 30 that her aims would be difficult to accomplish, but added that it never does any harm to have a high ideal. She was not out, like Don Quixote, to fight a windmill. It had been suggested that the Council did not communicate enough of its deliberations. It was not possible for a member to tell things to others which he did not know himself. She was practically sure of the loyal support of the women, while some men were even so chivalrous that they would plump for her. (Laughter.)

Mr. HARDY referred to the proposal that nothing less than a shilling should be accepted for dispensing under the Insurance Act. The Council, he said, had nothing to do with that, however, and therefore could not do anything in the matter. Another suggestion was that some of the money accumulated in the reserve fund should be used for certain purposes which were illegal. The Society's Charter defined what should be done with the money, and to use it in any other way would require a new Charter. Coming to the attitude of members of the Council to the attack on the title "chemist," Mr. Hardy said there must be no compromise, and he was

prepared to fight hard for that title. Referring to the Departmental Committee now dealing with the Pharmacy Acts, he said nobody knew what the report would be, but they must be prepared to act if the report were against pharmacy or the interests of pharmacists. The Society had a representative on the Committee who would no doubt look after the interests of members, but chemists must still be prepared for an adverse report. It was essential that they should have someone in the House who was prepared to devote his whole time and ability to the welfare of pharmacy and pharmacists. Members of the Council had taken part in a campaign throughout the country to raise money for this purpose, and nowhere had they found opposition to the idea. But it might be that in the future they would have to give away a little thing in order to obtain the bigger things they had in view, and he was convinced that it was possible to educate medical opinion so that it would come round to the view that it was the province of medical men to prescribe and that of pharmacists to dispense. (Applause.)

Mr. BARRS, speaking for the optical group, mentioned that he had been one of a deputation which had waited upon the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health on the question of the Bill now before the House of Commons. Optics, he said, was a very fine, very genteel and very profitable asset to pharmacy, and the Bill, in his opinion, was very inadequate. He thought chemists would realise later on that they had much to thank the Institute of Chemists-Opticians for. Discussing the five points of the "charter" put forward by his group, he laid special stress upon the title "chemist," and declared that the Council should never rest until they had made it absolutely inviolate. He knew it seemed a lot to ask for a shilling for dispensing a mixture at the present time, but if Scotland could do it, why could not the rest of the Society? He thought the Council should have something to say on how chemists got their living. The chemist had to train and to pay money to the Society to become a chemist, and the Society should not only give its moral support to him, but also insist on having a say in matters that affected him. Another thing he was advocating was that there should be representation on the Council for all ages of pharmacists, for if a man had passed the examination it did not matter what age he was. (Applause.)

Mr. JACK expressed the opinion that the chemist's position as a chemist would remain, for there was only one chemist in the idea of the British public, and that was the man who kept open shop and dispensed medicines. If by a little concession they could get rid of the bulk of the trade in poisons, it would be worth doing. He did not think they would ever lose the title "chemist." They had made the mistake of adopting the name "pharmacist" in the past, and they should have stuck to the word "chemist." He would let the word "pharmacist" go, and let it be a stigma to the unqualified. (Laughter.) With regard to the science of optics, it was very complicated, although he admitted that it was a most valuable asset. In Scotland they were paid a dispensing fee for everything they made up, plus a percentage of the actual cost of the materials, and that was the only way to do it. (Hear, hear.) They would never get the shilling now proposed, and only an idealistic fool thought they could. But if they aimed at a fee for dispensing and 33½ per cent. on materials in addition, they would not be far off the desired end. In Scotland they had agreed to continue on the same terms as now for the next two years.

Mr. CLAGUE, the independent candidate, said he had received a letter a little while ago asking him to join the seven in the optical group and offering to pay his election expenses if he did so. But he replied stating that in the Council were some of his friends, and others for whom he had great respect, and he would be sorry to see "the whole blooming seven" of them out. (Laughter.) He admitted there were one or two they could do without, but he was not going to say who they were; members must find that out for themselves. (Laughter.) The Society had had a great deal entrusted to it. In the matter of pharmaceutical education, for

example, it had done its work well. Another thing entrusted to it was the Pharmacy Act, and that work it had also carried out with credit, for no one was allowed to keep an open shop who had not got the qualification, but it was a great pity that a man who could not call himself a pharmacist could still call his shop a pharmacy. The Society was deserving of the support of members, and they should see to it that in any recommendations of the Departmental Committee their organisation did not come into the hands of the police or any other body. With regard to a suggestion that some of the money from the reserve fund should be used to bring about a reduction in the annual subscription, he was not prepared to advocate such a step. He would like a lower subscription for the younger qualified people, but before he did that he would want to see that everything the Society had to look forward to was well saved. The establishment of the R.P.U. was a wise thing, for they did not want the bread-and-butter attitude on the Council, who should be left to do the things they were entitled to do under the Acts of Parliament. (Applause.)

Mr. GUTHRIE said there was one thing they had to keep in mind on this occasion which perhaps differentiated it from any previous election, namely, the circumstances in which they found themselves through the setting up of the Departmental Committee. The throwing out of the whole seven retiring members might tend to weaken the Society at a moment when it was very desirable it should be at full strength. (Hear, hear.) Some people had been led to think they were accumulating money too quickly. That might be so if they had no definite purposes to which to apply the money. It was rather singular that the figure £83,000 meant they had been accumulating money at the average rate of £1,000 a year, which was not very much above the safety line. It must be remembered that the Society had 20,000 members, and the amount of money now being accumulated was only in keeping with the strength of the Society. With regard to payment for Insurance dispensing, there was a body set up to attend to their interests, and the Society had nothing whatever to do with it. He was really amazed, in the circumstances, that that should be a plank in Mr. Barr's programme. The establishment by the Council of the pharmacological laboratory was a wise and proper step, and he hoped the members would back up the Council in the steps they had so far taken with regard to the Departmental Committee. (Applause.)

Questions

Mr. BARRS asked why chemists should give up selling poisons.

Mr. JACK replied that if we could get rid of an incubus by granting licences to certain people it was desirable to do so.

Mr. ATKIN suggested that losing a portion of the monopoly was a weakening of the Charter.

Mr. JACK did not agree, and added that the selling of poisons was forced upon chemists by the 1868 Act. The rank and file would not handle the larger poisons; licensed men were doing the greater part of the trade.

Mr. BARRS: Then why qualify?

Mr. JACK's answer was that it takes an educated man to understand what he is selling.

Mr. ATKIN desired to know whether all the retiring members of the Council were prepared to defend the title against the Institute of Chemistry, which uses a title by the courtesy of the Society extended on the formation of the Institute.

Mr. SARGEANT replied that the title was secured by law from 1852, and again in 1868; and it had really belonged to chemists ever since the Moors brought it into Europe. The Council would defend it absolutely so far as open shop was concerned.

The chairman read a question from Mrs. IRVINE regarding the transfer of certain powers (foreshadowed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST) from the Society. To what extent did Mrs. Freke think that such powers might reasonably be transferred?

Mrs. FREKE did not agree that they might be so transferred. The Government Committee was not going to consider the good of chemists, but only that of the

public. She did not think that the position of the Council as the central authority would be affected.

Mr. C. A. NOBLE, speaking as one who had had a lengthy experience of National Insurance administration, characterised the desire of some of the candidates for a shilling dispensing fee as absurd, and failed to understand how any candidate could put forward such a suggestion.

Mr. MCNEAL considered that when the Retail Pharmacists' Union or the Institute of Chemists-Opticians asked for the support of the Pharmaceutical Society, then the Society must step in and give support.

Miss EDMOND and Miss GILLIATT raised the question of the status of hospital pharmacists and the elimination of unqualified dispensers, Miss Gilliatt adding that she was sorry Mrs. Freke had not promised more. (Laughter.)

Mrs. FREKE's replies were to the effect that the Council had no jurisdiction in hospital affairs, but that the Guild of Public Pharmacists, she believed, had done a good deal of educational work in that respect.

Mr. ROBINSON raised the question of territorial representation; Mr. HARDY replied that territorial representation would mean a new Act of Parliament.

Mr. MILNER pointed out the anomaly of a chimney sweep being able to open a shop next door to a pharmacist and call his establishment a pharmacy.

Mr. KEALL referred to the compromise of the year 1908, and said that further efforts would no doubt be made. Mr. SARGEANT added that Parliament had always been careful hitherto not to protect place names, but that this had now been done in the Dentists Act, and also in Northern Ireland.

Mr. FOSTER inquired whether, if chemists were pressing for qualified dispensers in institutions, they were prepared to employ none but qualified assistants.

Mr. SARGEANT replied that the stipulation was that dispensing must be done by or under the direct supervision of a pharmacist. The so-called qualification of the Apothecaries' Hall was not a qualification; it enabled people to do nothing that they could not do before.

Miss EDMOND and Miss GILLIATT desired to know what representations had been made by the Council to the Departmental Committee now sitting.

Mr. KEALL replied that the Council had formulated a complete memorandum, and Mr. SARGEANT added that all the evidence had not yet been submitted.

Mr. JACOBS sought information as to the policy of the Society in regard to the wants of its junior members; Messrs. SARGEANT and KEALL gave assurances that the Council and its Organisation Committee considered carefully any representations from student-associates.

Mr. BONNER wished to know the attitude of the optical group of candidates in regard to parliamentary representation.

Mr. MCNEAL replied that all were agreed that parliamentary representation was the last hope.

Mr. CLAGUE desired to make it clear that he did not entirely agree with the views of Mr. Jack, adding that the shilling fee was not a business for the Council, and that territorial representation was not necessary.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was proposed by Mr. C. G. Bonner (President, Western Pharmacists' Association), and seconded by Mr. J. T. Walters (President, North London Pharmaceutical Association). Mr. Guthrie responded on behalf of the candidates; and the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Jack and seconded by Mr. Clague.

Mr. Humphrey's Warning

Writing in the current issue of "The Script," under the heading "Confidence Needed," Mr. John Humphrey points out the risk that would follow the making of any considerable change in the *personnel* of the Council at the forthcoming election. The following extract will indicate the points emphasised in the article:—

There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when a favourite question for chemists and druggists to ask was: "What has the Pharmaceutical Society done for us?" An equally favourite retort in reply was: "What have you done for the Society?" The original question was usually asked by those who had contributed nothing to the Society except the cost of their examination and

permanent registration. . . . Unfortunately, the Society's most loyal supporters are not invariably equipped with the special knowledge that could help them to prove the Society's case up to the hilt, and that is why scoffers and doubters sometimes appear to get the best of the argument.

Another question which has recently been put up to the writer was: "Has the Council of the Society got the confidence of the members?" The retort in this instance was to the effect that it would be much more to the point at the present time if the Council could feel that it had confidence in the members of the Society. . . . That question can be answered in two ways: first, by a majority of the Society's members subscribing freely to the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund; secondly, by the majority being at pains to show their confidence in the Council by the manner of their voting at the forthcoming election. In these two ways, and these only, is it possible to satisfy the Council that it may repose confidence in the members of the Society.

What we may have to fight for will be the independence of pharmacy as a profession—the same old fight that was waged by our predecessors ninety years ago, for the right to conduct their business without interference by doctors and other busybodies. The fight may be the more serious because of the very excellence to which the Pharmaceutical Society's organisation has attained, since insidious attempts to utilise that organisation as a means of imposing a form of economic slavery upon chemists and druggists are to be anticipated. If any Government department or specially constituted body be permitted to take over all the statutory functions of the Society, it will become possible to use all the machinery we have laboriously set up during the past sixty years for bringing us under the control of bureaucratic officials. . . .

Confidence will not be possible if any considerable proportion of councillors be displaced, though willing to continue their services, by candidates who capture votes by promising to do what cannot be done. Promises of this kind are being made in connection with the approaching election. But if those who make them secure election, it will be only to find themselves up against the same difficulties as were those whom they may displace, and with this added disadvantage—that Government officials who seek to displace the Society itself from its well-earned and proud position will find their hands strengthened by ill-advised statements to which the new councillors have committed themselves. Let it be repeated, then, that members of the Council should continue to be selected from those who are prepared to work for the good of pharmacy through devotion to the public interest. Otherwise it will be only a matter of time before control of pharmaceutical interests passes into alien and unsympathetic hands.

EXHIBITION OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS.—The fifth exhibition of chemical apparatus, etc., known as the "Achema," and organised by the German Association for Chemical Appliances, will be held in Essen from June 7 to 19.

PACKING HYPO.—Elsewhere in this issue will be found particulars of two new carton designs for packing hypo. The manufacturers, Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, have devised a simple method of measuring various weights of the crystals, and the idea cannot fail to be appreciated by customers.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS IN CUBA.—A Presidential decree has been issued regulating the sale of biological products, and also of arseno-benzols in Cuba. The decree requires all biological products to be submitted to control analysis in order to verify their potency, sterility and activity, as well as the properties of the antiseptic added to ensure their preservation. Preparations of this class must bear a label stating the exact composition, potency, and the expiry date. Consignments of arseno-benzols must be accompanied by a certificate showing that they have been prepared in a laboratory which is duly authorised or licensed in the country of origin. Before being placed on the Cuban market each preparation will be submitted to a control analysis to establish its stability, solubility, arsenic content, and relative toxicity.

April Drug Tariff

The following are the chief alterations for April in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Barbitonum, 1s. 3d. oz.; bism. carb., 13s. 6d. lb.; bism. salicyl., 1s. 2d. oz.; bism. subnit., 10s. 6d. lb.; butyl-chloral hyd., 1s. 4d. oz.; cocaina, 7s. dr.; cocaine hydrochlor., 6s. dr.; ext. opii sicc., 8s. oz.; guaiacol carbonas, 1s. oz.; liq. bism. et am. cit., 1s. 11d. lb.; liq. morph. acet., 6s. 9d. lb.; liq. morph. hydrochlor., 6s. 6d. lb.; liq. opii sed., 10s. lb.; methylsulphonal, 2s. oz.; ol. caryoph., 10s. 6d. lb.; ol. menth. pip., 3s. lb.; phenacetin., 7d. oz.; phenazon., 10d. oz.; salicin., 1s. 9d. oz.; salol, 6d. oz.; sodii salicylas, 3s. 6d. lb.; sodii sulphocarb., 2s. 4d. lb.; sulphonal, 1s. 3d. oz.; tr. euonymi, 6s. 6d. lb.; troch. bismuthi co., 3s. 4d. lb.; ung. methyl. salicyl. dil., 2s. 8d. lb.; zinci sulphocarb., 2s. 3d. lb.; zinci valerian., 1s. 10d. oz. Bandages: crêpe, 2 in., 6.6d., 2½ in., 8.3d., 3 in., 9.9d.; open wove, 1½ in. x 4 yds., .8d., 3 in. x 4 yds., 1.5d., 4 in. x 6 yds., 2.9d., 6 in. x 6 yds., 4.3d. Catheters: soft rubber (13-14) 18.0d. each. Cotton wool, unmedicated: 4 oz., 5.2d., 8 oz., 10.0d., 1 lb., 19.0d. Gauze, unmedicated: ¼ of sq. yd., 0.6d., ½ sq. yd., 1.1d., 1 sq. yd., 1.8d., 6 sq. yds., 9.3d. Lints: boric, 8 oz., 10.1d.; unmedicated, 2 oz., 3.5d., 4 oz., 6.6d., 8 oz., 12.7d., 1 lb., 24.5d. Standard Dressing No. 2, 3.5d.

Higher.—Acid. citric. pulv., 2s. 4d. lb.; acid. tartaric. pulv., 1s. 8d. lb.; copaiba, 6s. lb.; ext. cannab., 19s. oz.; ext. flic. liq., 1s. oz.; ext. ipecac. liq., 3s. 9d. oz.; glycer. acid. tannic., 3s. 4d. lb.; hydrarg. iod. rubr., 2s. 1d. oz.; hydrarg. oxid. flav., 10s. 6d. lb.; hydrarg. perchlor., 8s. 3d. lb.; hydrarg. subchlor., 9s. 9d. lb.; hydrargyrum amm., 9s. 6d. lb.; hydrargyrum c. creta., 4s. 2d. lb.; hydrargyrum oleat., 5s. 9d. lb.; liq. cocci, 7s. 6d. lb.; liq. copaib. et buchu. et cubeb., 6s. 9d. lb.; liq. hydrarg. perchlor., 9d. lb.; ol. abietis, 7½d. oz.; ol. ricini, 1s. 4d. lb.; pulv. ipecac. co., 12s. lb.; sodii et pot. tart., 1s. 7d. lb.; spt. aetheris, 6s. 6d. lb.; syr. ipecac., 3s. 2d. lb.; tr. bryoniae, 6s. 6d. lb.; tr. cannab. ind., 26s. lb.; tr. cantharidini, 8s. lb.; ung. hydrarg., 4s. 9d. lb.; ung. hyd. ammon., 2s. 10d. lb.; ung. hyd. am. dil., 2s. 8d. lb.; ung. hyd. co., 4s. 10d. lb.; ung. hyd. nit., 4s. lb.; ung. hyd. nit. dil., 2s. 10d. lb.; ung. hyd. oleat., 3s. 10d. lb.; ung. hyd. oxid. flav., 1s. 7d. lb.; ung. hyd. ox. rubr., 2s. 10d. lb.; ung. hyd. subchlor., 4s. 9d. lb.; ung. iodoformi, 7s. lb.; ung. mercuriale, 3s. 6d. lb.; vinum ipecac., 4s. 2d. lb.

The new paragraph regarding medicated waters is as follows:—

13. MEDICATED WATERS.—(1) *Chloroform Water.*—Prescriptions for medicaments containing chloroform water are to be interpreted by the chemist as indicating the solution of chloroform prepared in accordance with the following formula, unless the prescription specifically indicates a contrary intention on the part of the prescriber:—

Solution of Chloroform

Chloroform	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	minims
Water to	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	fluid ounces

Dissolve

(2) *Peppermint Water.*—Prescriptions for medicaments containing peppermint water are to be interpreted by the chemist as indicating the solution of peppermint prepared in accordance with the following formula, unless the prescription specifically indicates a contrary intention on the part of the prescriber:—

Solution of Peppermint

Peppermint oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	minims
Purified tale	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	grains
Water to	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	fluid ounces

Add the peppermint oil and the purified tale to the water in a capacious bottle. Shake well and repeat the shaking several times during a period of about 15 minutes. Filter, returning any portions of the filtrate which are not clear.

(3) Prescriptions for medicaments containing anise water, camphor water, caraway water, cinnamon water, dill water, elder-flower water, fennel water or pimento water are to be interpreted by the chemist as indicating the water prepared from the concentrated preparation (referred to in the Table of Prices for Drugs and Preparations as "ex conc."), unless the prescription specifically indicates a contrary intention on the part of the prescriber.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES AND NOVELTIES

THE SEASON COMMENCES

THE glorious weather prevailing during and since Easter has given an excellent send-off to the current season, the prospects of which are decidedly rosee compared with those of a year ago. In the succeeding paragraphs a *C. & D.* representative deals with various matters of importance to the trade, while in the advertisement pages will be found a special section devoted to announcements of interest to photographic chemists, and including the following: Agfa, Ltd.; John Dickinson & Co., Ltd.; Jonathan Fallowfield, Ltd.; Houghton-Butcher (Great Britain), Ltd.; Thomas Illingworth & Son, Ltd.; Johnson & Sons (Manufacturing Chemists), Ltd.; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd.; Kodak, Ltd.; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.; Pathé of France, Ltd.; the Photographic Fair; Photopress; Robinson & Sons, Ltd.; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.; John Thompson (Wholesale Druggists, 1921), Ltd.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY

Intended mainly for photographers who have little knowledge of chemistry, "Photographic Chemicals and Chemistry" by J. Southworth and T. L. J. Bentley (7 in. by 4½ in. Pp. 122. 3s. 6d. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.2), will also be read with interest by chemists, for although the book deals with the subject in an elementary manner, it presents an up-to-date account of facts and theories that mark the modern science of photographic processes. The volume is divided into four parts; the first five chapters, i.e., Part I, form a brief introduction to general chemistry; Parts II and III are devoted to photographic chemistry, dealing respectively with the negative and the positive processes; while the last part is an alphabetical list giving particulars of all the chemicals likely to be required by the photographic worker.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR

The Photographic Fair is to be held at the Horticultural Hall, London, W.C., from May 16 to 21. As last year's function was cancelled owing to the general strike it is now four years since there was a purely photographic exhibition, and five years since it was held at the Horticultural Hall. Many changes have taken place in the industry in the meantime, and I am assured that these will be fully reflected in the exhibits. The congress of the Photographic Dealers' Association (including the Amateur Photo-Finishing section) will be held during the week, the annual dinner being fixed for May 17, and on Thursday a visit will be paid to the Harrow works of Kodak, Ltd. Chemists are frequently urged to link up their sales with advertised proprietaries, and the Fair offers an excellent opportunity for advertising the photographic department.

ENSIGN SERVICE

The efforts of Houghton-Butcher (Great Britain), Ltd., to assist their customers are already well known, and all chemists visiting the Photographic Fair are invited to call at their exhibit and discuss matters relating to the trade. During the show any amateur will be presented at their stand with an enlargement made from one of his own negatives, and the "super print" will be enclosed in a neat folder, on which appears the name and address of the amateur's nearest Ensign Snapshot Service agent. I notice that Messrs. Houghton intend to continue their policy of restricting the number of Ensign dealers in each town, but agree to the appointment of sub-dealers (for the sale of roll-films and collection of D. and P. work), to whom the dealer may allow a maximum discount of 15 per cent. This action will no doubt meet with general approval, particularly as similar schemes have already been recognised by other makers of roll-films.

COMPETITIONS

One section of the Press endeavours to educate the button-presser into the enthusiastic and serious-minded amateur by articles and competitions. On quite a different plane are the monetary prizes offered each year by photographic manufacturers for snapshots, in the production of which one of their products has been used.

Examples of the latter competitions are the "sunny smile," promoted by Thomas Illingworth & Son, Ltd.; the "dawn and twilight" of Pathé of France, Ltd.; and Ensign "Happy Snapshots." As particulars of such competitions are already in demand from chemists an excellent opportunity is presented for advertisement of the photographic department, and the organisers will gladly forward details and entry forms for dealers to supply to their customers. In addition to the competitions referred to above, the following are of interest:—The Gayvert snapshot, the "Kodak Magazine," the Southsea, the "Weekly Telegraph," and "See Britain First." In the last-named the value of the prizes now amounts to £2,250.

FALLOWFIELD'S ANNUAL

So far as I am aware there is only one house in the trade the business of which is the supplying of apparatus and accessories, but which does not manufacture, namely, Jonathan Fallowfield, Ltd., 61-62 Newman Street, London, W.1. The varied stock required by photographic chemists and the result of this form of specialisation is admirably illustrated by the new edition of Fallowfield's Annual, an encyclopædia of photographic materials which has now achieved its sixty-fifth year of issue. It is often convenient to make up a composite order for roll-films, and I notice that under this heading the annual contains a list of fourteen different makes, including Agfa, Ensign, Kodak, Illingworth, Lumière, Pathé and Wellington, all of which can be supplied from stock. The catalogue and discount key will be sent to any dealer. It is not generally known that Mr. Jonathan Fallowfield, who founded the business in 1856, was a chemist and druggist. The next proprietor was Mr. F. W. Hindley, and on his death in 1925 Mr. F. Duncan Hindley became chairman, the business having been incorporated in 1921.

VALUES IN ALBUMS

Only a few years ago albums and mounts were regarded as one of the most unsatisfactory sides of the retail photographic trade, an opinion now generally reserved for the latter, the introduction of the loose-leaf style, assorted openings and boxing of albums having done much towards solving the problems of sizes and storage, while the handsome covers on present-day creations enable a highly attractive window display to be made at small cost. A hint in this direction may be obtained from the handsome catalogue of John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley, Hertfordshire, which will be sent to any chemist on request. I have recently had an opportunity of inspecting some of the company's albums, and of these the Kamala, the Summit and the Sunny Days are specially attractive, particularly the last-named. This when closed looks like an ordinary book, yet will expand to take thirty-six leaves as required, and still look like a book. The "coin interscrews" are simple to operate, and hold the leaves securely. The cover of the Summit (slip-in) has a rich brown velvet finish with the title in gold, and the Kamala (paste-on) is covered in real leather of effective design, also with the title in gold. The photographic letter card is another line which should find favour, especially at holiday resorts.

D. AND P. PROBLEMS

On a wholesale scale developing and printing present many problems, and these have not been lessened by recent events regarding prices. What to do with surplus staff during the slack season and the best method of executing orders so that neither delay nor mistakes occur are among the questions requiring solution. Photographic manufacturers of course overcome the former difficulty by putting the girls on other work, such as packing chemicals; but in regard to the latter, owing to the human element, there is probably no D. and P. service which is 100 per cent. efficient, particularly on the days following the Easter and August Bank Holidays. On looking in at Photopress, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C., recently, I was told that Easter had this year eclipsed all their previous records for this period, but

in spite of that the twenty-four hour service had, with few exceptions, been maintained. The system of dealing with orders is slightly different from that followed in several establishments I have visited, and seems as nearly foolproof as possible. Each spool as it arrives is placed in an envelope on which the size, work required, and other particulars are marked. The envelope is clipped on the film when the latter is unrolled and accompanies it until the completed work is checked off. Inspection of the work in hand showed (apart from customers' appreciations which had been recently received) that a high standard is being maintained.

NEW GOODS

Apart from the All-distance Ensign camera, which was described in the *C. & D.*, February 26, p. 261, there are two other of this season's introductions which call for a few comments—the Dallmeyer Popular reflex, and the Agfa Standard, a folding model for roll-films. The former, which embodies the usual features of this type, is fitted with an $f/4.5$ lens, and is made in two sizes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and quarter plate, retailing at £10 10s. and £12 respectively. The objection usually urged against a reflex camera is its bulk; but such an argument can hardly apply to the apparatus referred to, particularly the smaller, which measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in. \times 5 in., and weighs 3 lb. 12 oz. No camera is perhaps justified in being termed universal in its scope, but a little consideration will show that a good reflex comes nearer the ideal than many. The advantages and selling points of such a camera over other types are well known, and there is no doubt that the Popular is a camera for which many chemists should find a ready sale among their customers who require an efficient instrument at a reasonable price.—The Agfa camera is made in the two popular sizes, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (£4 17s. 6d.) and $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (£6 6s.), and incorporates several original improvements which make for ease in handling without complicating the apparatus. Other new lines of particular interest to chemists include the Imperial panchromatic filmpack and new self-tuning papers for printing negatives which are somewhat too thin for satisfactory results on the ordinary variety. The suppliers of this type of paper are Amalgamated Photographic Manufacturers, Ltd., London, W.1 (Paget extra-vigorous), and Gevaert, Ltd., London, W.10. Both makes are available in the usual sizes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FORMULAS

As a work of reference, "Photographic Facts and Formulas," by E. J. Wall, F.C.S. (Pp. 386. 16s. Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London), will be found of great value to chemists and others interested in photography, containing as it does nearly a thousand formulas, working directions and tables relating to the practical side of the art. The first chapter is entitled "Studio and Workroom," and is typical of those that follow it, the subjects dealt with including: weights and measures; backgrounds; photographing machinery, stones, brasses, silverware, coins and objects under glass; blackening aluminium, wood and brass; fireproofing fabrics; flexible lantern screen; black for cameras; ink matting glass; substitutes for ground glass; cements; silvering glass; line drawings from prints; and safelights. This chapter is followed by thirty-three others relating to such matters as orthochromatic photography, plate backing, optics, exposure, development, developers, fixing, intensifying, varnishes, reducers, the various printing processes, mountants, flashlights, colour photography and stereoscopic work. The quantities in the formulas are given in the metric and Imperial systems. The author, who is associate editor of "American Photography," is a chemist and druggist, and a recognised authority on colour photography. His idea in regard to this book, which was originally published in the United States in 1924, has been to provide in condensed form trustworthy formulas and instructions. Though not detracting from the value of the book, it is a pity that in issuing an English edition such spellings as "liter" for "litre" and "hydrochinon" for "hydroquinone" have not been altered, and it would be advantageous if space could be found for a few more formulas issued by English plate and paper manufacturers.

Festivities

Western Pharmacists' Dance

THE Western Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society had a social evening at the Portman Rooms, London, W.1, on April 28. As usual, the gathering was a great success, at least 140 being present. They were received by the President of the Branch (Mr. G. C. Bonner) and Mrs. Bonner. In the numerous company were representatives of the Society's Council (Mrs. Freke and Mr. A. R. Melhuish), and the President of the Women Pharmacists' Association (Mrs. Irvine). With Mr. Melhuish were Mrs. Melhuish and two daughters, and a much-welcomed visitor was Mr. J. P. Ellerington, a past-President of the Society, just returned from Italy. Among others who participated in the gaiety were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Noble, Mr. Frank Noble, Mr. and Mrs. William Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. William Browne, Miss Sproule, Miss Dennis Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Wilkinson, Mr. N. H. Schollar, Mr. and Mrs. McBride, Miss Helena Stewart, Mr. John Royle, and Mr. Harry Martin. In the course of the evening there were various spot prizes, these being won by Mr. Walters and Miss Samuels, and by Mr. Warburton and Miss Frey. There was also a series of whist tables, and the whist prizes were won by Mrs. Freke and Mr. Schollar respectively. The duties of master of ceremonies were performed by that experienced and highly-efficient member of the association, Mr. B. R. Wilkinson, who, with Mr. W. B. Falding, the social secretary, shared honours for the success of the evening.

Dinner at Exeter

ON April 27 the annual dinner of the Exeter Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Mr. D. Reid (chairman) presiding. Members and friends were present from Exeter, Dartmouth, Barnstaple, Totnes, Exmouth, Plymouth, Buckfastleigh and Torquay. Principal Murray, of the South-West University College, gave "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and Kindred Associations." In the course of his address he briefly alluded to the pharmaceutical scholarships founded at Plymouth by the Society in connection with the University. Mr. H. L. Linstead (secretary of the Society), in reply, said although it was doubtful if the scholarship to which Mr. Murray had referred would be able to be put in being by the Pharmaceutical Society this year, the Council were framing draft regulations, and he had good reason for hoping that next year they would have a Devon and Cornwall scholar. Pharmacy was at present going through a difficult time. The whole of the legislation before long was going to be in the melting pot, and under such circumstances it was only proper that their Society should go hand in hand with its kindred associations and be a united body. What the report of the Departmental Committee would be he could give only a vague impression, but it appeared there would be a struggle between the profession of pharmacy and the Government as to who should have the regulation of the profession. His view was that pharmacy, as all other professions, should be entitled to carry on its own work and regulate its own affairs with the minimum of interference by Government departments. Miss M. E. Buchanan submitted "The Visitors," and the toast was acknowledged by Mr. J. D. Turney. Mr. P. F. Rowsell gave "The Chairman," and voiced the pleasure of the company at his recovery from a recent illness. Mr. Reid, in his reply, urged members to get in touch with their Parliamentary representatives, and also get as much support as possible for the Parliamentary Fund. He assured Mr. Rowsell that if he would stand as a pharmaceutical candidate for Parliament he would have the support of his profession throughout the country. An enthusiastic greeting was given the toast of "The Hon. Secretaries," submitted by the chairman, who spoke of the valuable service they rendered the branch. Mr. F. Southerden and Mr. A. C. Milton replied. During the evening songs were sung by Miss Vera Crocker and Mr. Wm. Crabb, Mr. F. Cleave accompanying.

Personalities

MR. J. H. COLEMAN, chemist and druggist, Wolverhampton, has been elected unopposed to fill a casual vacancy on the town council.

MR. N. THORNTON (Thornton & Ross, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Huddersfield) has been elected a member of the Golcar Urban Council.

MR. C. F. HOTZ, of the Sandoz Chemical Works, Basle, is visiting London, arriving on May 8, and can be addressed c/o Mr. H. W. Braun, 16 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3.

As a result of a collision while motoring between Llanrwst and Bettws-y-Coed, on April 28, Mr. J. Bowen, chemist and druggist, Bangor, and Mrs. Bowen are suffering from shock and slight injuries. Mr. Bowen was for a time imprisoned beneath his car.

MR. R. H. PICKARD, F.R.S., D.Sc., principal of the Battersea (London) Polytechnic and a Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry, has been appointed director of research to the British Cotton Industry Research Association in succession to the late Dr. A. W. Crossley.

WE are requested by Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Brighton, to express their appreciation of the many letters and messages of sympathy sent them following the death of the late Mr. Arthur H. Cox, some of which, they fear, may by accident have been left unacknowledged.

MR. W. DAWN COPLEY, managing director of Smart & Copley, Ltd., Bulawayo, South Rhodesia, has arrived in London from South Africa. During his stay in England he can be addressed c/o Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn, Ltd., 84 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. Mr. Copley is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Copley.

OWING to a verbal change in printing the tribute paid by Mr. Geoffrey E. Howard, in the *C. & D.* of April 23, to the veteran Mr. Greig, of the New Apothecaries' Co., Glasgow, a slight ambiguity was caused. Mr. Howard points out that the phrase "our old firm" should have been "our old friend," thus making it perfectly clear that the reference was to Mr. Greig.

MR. H. D. NAG, secretary of the Calcutta Chemists' and Druggists' Association, 1 Binfield Lane, Calcutta, will sail per s.s. "Rawalpindi" for London on May 7. Mr. Nag, who represents a number of British manufacturers in India, hopes to stay in Great Britain for about four months. His London address will be c/o Planters' Stores and Agency Co., Ltd., 17 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

At a meeting of the Grosvenor Lodge, No. 1257, at Freemasons' Hall, London, on May 3, Bro. Frank Pearse (W. Edwards & Sons) was installed Worshipful Master by W. Bro. G. F. Lewis. Among others, the following officers were also invested:—Bro. Gwilym Thomas (Meacher, Higgins & Thomas, chemists, London), S.W.; Bro. S. J. Porter (W. Edwards & Sons), S.D.; Bro. L. J. Read (Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd.), Bro. F. B. Arnold, Bro. R. Robinson, and Bro. W. Robinson (Prichard & Constance), Stewards. Other members present included: W. Bros. J. T. Warburton (Brooks & Warburton, Ltd.), J. W. Quibell, D. Pugh Jones (Lewis & Burrows, Ltd.), J. F. Lintott (Vinolia Co., Ltd.), Bros. R. J. G. Armitage, J. Abernethy (A. Wandler, Ltd.), L. A. E. Camkin (Kolynos, Inc.), S. C. Ritchie (Brooks & Warburton, Ltd.), E. F. Pearson (Thomas Kerfoot, Ltd.), E. A. L. Yates (Virol, Ltd.) Among the visitors who are connected with pharmacy were the following: Bros. W. E. D. Shirreff, W. B. Falding, R. J. Morgan, J. Forbes, H. G. Daniel, F. C. Jones, W. Ellis, A. Catto, E. Cameron, J. Da Silva, F. Jay, and A. Hezekiel. The ceremony was followed by a dinner at the Connaught Rooms.

SOUTHALL'S SERVICE.—The advertisement in this issue of Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, calls the attention of dealers to the fact that the company can supply all the popular lines of the leading photographic manufacturers and also undertake D. and P. work for chemists.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

HUGHES.—On May 3, the wife of Sidney R. Hughes, M.P.S. (secretary, Ealing and District Pharmacists' Association), 37 Hamborough Road, Southall, of a daughter.

Marriages

ANDREWS—SHAPLAND.—At St. Margaret's Church, Aberaman, on May 1, by licence, by the Rev. J. R. James, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Griffiths, B.D., Arthur Bucknell Andrews, M.P.S., to Lilian Irene Shapland.

BRADY—DEERING.—At St. Stephen's Green Church, Dublin, recently, Philip Brady, Ph.C., to Kitty Deering.

PRITCHETT—SMITH.—At the Holy Innocents' Church, Hornsey, London, N., on May 1, George Archibald Pritchett, chemist and druggist, 157 Nelson Road, Crouch End, N., to Gertrude Smith.

WRIGHT—SMITH.—At Wesley Church, West Bromwich, on May 4, by Rev. C. Ridge, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Stevens, John Arthur Wright, M.P.S., Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, to Millicent Irene, only child of Mr. J. H. Smith, "Awelon," Copthorne Road, Wolverhampton.

Deaths

BARKER.—At Glasgow, on April 20, Mr. John Alexander Barker, chemist and druggist. Mr. Barker qualified in 1916.

BLACKWELL.—On April 26, Dora Winifred, daughter of Mr. Josiah Blackwell, Ph.C., Belle Walk, Moseley, Birmingham.

DENNING.—On April 30, Mr. Francis Arthur Vere Denning, L.R.C.S. Ire., L.A.H., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.P.S.I., formerly of Sligo, aged seventy.

HARRINGTON.—At 5 Kent Gardens, Ealing, London, W.13, on April 30, Sarah Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. John Frederick Harrington (a past-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain). Interred at Kensington Cemetery, Hanwell.

JONES.—On April 28, the wife of Alderman T. Lloyd Jones, chemist and druggist, 22 High Street, Denbigh.

KNEALE.—At Rosetti, Aberdovey, on April 26, the wife of Mr. J. Coole Kneale, L.R.C.P. Edin., L.R.C.S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glasg., chemist and druggist.

LLOYD.—At 12 Llanmas Street, Carmarthen, on April 24, Miss Edwina Sarah Lloyd, younger daughter of Mr. Walter Lloyd, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged thirty-one.

OTLEY.—At Filey, on April 11, Mr. John Otley, chemist and druggist, 32 Murray Street, aged seventy-six.

SMITH.—At Streatham, London, S.W.16, on April 16, Mr. Fuller Smith, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four. Mr. Smith qualified in 1869, and carried on business for a long period at 10 Tachbrook Street, Pimlico, S.W.1.

Wills

MR. JOHN WHITFIELD, Ph.C., Falsgrave Mount, Scarborough, who died on November 12, has left £22,842 17s. 5d., with net personality £2,267 17s. 3d. Probate is granted to Alderman George Whitfield and John Whitfield, sons, and W. E. Harland, son-in-law. He gives his residence and furniture and the house adjoining to his daughters, Fanny, Margaret, and Julia Ellen; Nos. 113 and 114 Westborough, Scarborough, in trust for his said three daughters for life, and on the death of the survivor of them for his grandchildren; No. 6 Filey Road and his interest in property in Aberdeen Walk to his daughter, Jessie Pickering; No. 6 Aberdeen Walk, to his daughter, Alice Marian Harland; and the residue of the property between his children.

Trade Notes

OVANIX is a new moth-killer which is sold by Ovanix Laboratories, 20 North Wharf, London, W.2, in packages of 5-oz. (1s.) and 1 lb. (2s. 9d.).

ROBERT W. PHILLIPS, LTD., Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have been appointed agents in Scotland and Wales for Florian & Armand, Ltd., Ponders End.

"DARTRING" GLYCERIN.—Edward Cowen & Co., 14 America Square, Minories, London, E.C.3, have been appointed sole English agents for the "Dartring" brand glycerin.

CRÈME TOKALON.—Price reductions are announced in the advertisement of Tokalon, Ltd., 214 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. Material for window and counter displays is offered.

MR. EDWARD MULLETT, 4 New London Street, London, E.C.3, has been appointed sole agent in Great Britain for D. Ferreri di Fisco, of Messina, Sicily, manufacturers of lemon, orange, bergamot and other Sicilian essential oils.

BATHING SEASON.—Attention is called to the Neptune Swimming Bar which is advertised in this issue by Lines Bros., Ltd., Morden Road, S.W.19. The article retails at 7s. 6d., and should be especially in demand during the holiday season.

"SEMPROLIA" WINDOW-DISPLAY COMPETITION.—The Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Albert Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1, have extended to May 31 the date for sending in photographs in connection with the "Semprolia" window-display competition.

HÆMORRHOIDS TREATMENT.—The Donovan pile instrument, retailing at 7s. 6d., is a new appliance for use in the treatment of piles. Donovene is a pile ointment for use with the instrument. The sole distributors for Great Britain and Ireland are Macleans, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10.

HYPOLOID EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—In addition to tabloid ephedrine hydrochloride gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, which has been available for some months, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are supplying Hypoloid ephedrine hydrochloride 0.03 grammie (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ approx.) for hypodermic injection. These are issued in boxes of ten 1 c.c. phials.

SHOP FITTINGS.—Among businesses for which shop fittings have recently been supplied by Mr. Percy R. E. Josephs, 234 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, are those of Mr. W. A. Manson, Banchory, Kincardineshire, Mr. H. R. Martin, 77 Norwood Road, Herne Hill, S.E., and Mr. D. E. Davis, 76 High Street, Wimbledon, S.W.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION.—This exhibition opens at Holland Park, London, W., on May 9, and remains open until May 13. Among the exhibitors are the following, whose announcements appear in this issue: Robert Addis & Son (Hertford); Robert Blackie; T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd.; Wm. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd.; Thomas Harley (Perth); Piesse & Lubin, Ltd.; the Rubber Growers' Association; Saville Perfumery, Ltd.; and Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

ANALGIT LINIMENT.—The Analgit Co., Ltd., Didsbury, Manchester, are placing on the market a new liniment of marked activity. It contains an allyl compound and extractives of capsicum and arnica with a salicylic ester. Applied to the skin by means of special pads supplied in each package, the liniment produces a redness in a short time, so that it is indicated in any disease that is benefited by the production of hyperæmia. There are three varieties of the liniment, (1) strong, (2) mild, and (3) veterinary. The retail price is 2s. per bottle.

GOLDBOND SHOE CREAM.—William Hawke & Co., Ltd., 42 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., are advertising in this issue a new preparation for dressing white canvas shoes, tropical hats and other articles under the name of Goldbond. The cream, which is packed in collapsible tubes, is a soft paste which, when applied to canvas shoes, dries quickly with a matt intensely-white surface. The coating may be polished if desired. Tinted varieties of the cream are obtainable. The retail prices are large tube 8d., with brush 1s.; small tube, 5d. It is a good-class article suited for chemists' trade, and should sell well during the summer.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," April 6, 1927.)

- "ESSOGEN"; for food substances (42). By Lever Brothers, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 477,727. (Associated.)
- "SEVEN FIRES"; for food substances (42) and for mineral waters, etc. (44). By Kia-Ora, Ltd., 193-201 High Street, Prahran, Victoria, Australia. 478,255/256. (Associated.)
- Design of letter "S" in circle; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By R. Stothert & Sons, John Street, Warrington. 474,249.
- "VINOLIA WHITE ROSE" on classical label device ("White Rose" and flower devices disclaimed); for perfumery, etc. (48). By Vinolia Co., Ltd., Lever House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4. 477,826. (Associated.)
- "CANDA" on oblong label device; for goods (48). By Clay & Abraham, Ltd., 87 Bold Street, Liverpool. 466,022. (Associated.)
- "RE-THATCH-IT"; for a preparation for the hair and scalp (48). By H. Whitehead, 74 Avenue Road, Acton, W.3. 477,386. (Associated.)
- "ARNOSSAN SPRAY WITH DELIGHTFUL AROMA"; for perfumes (48). By A. Eliaschoff, 37 Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.16. 478,186.
- "GIGOLE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Parfumerie du Monde Élégant, Société Anonyme, 37 Avenue des Gresillons, Gennevilliers (Seine), France. 478,292.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," April 13, 1927.)

- "PINAKRYPTOL"; for photographic desensitizers (1). By I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Mainzerlandstrasse 28, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. 466,110.
- "FILTRON"; for chemicals (2). By F. Kendall & Son, Ltd., Birmingham Road, Stratford-on-Avon. 477,926.
- "LYPTOSPRAY"; for all goods (2). By Lyptol, Ltd., 2 College Road, Harrow. 478,115. (Associated.)
- "CHLOROCAIN"; for chemicals (2) and for medicinal chemicals (3). By Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., 89a Shacklewell Lane, London, E.8. 477,980/981. (Associated.)
- "FILASPID"; for a remedy for liver fluke in sheep and cattle (2). By Chemische Werke C. Buchner & Söhne A.G., Augustenstrasse 15/19, Munich, Germany. 478,426.
- "SEAVITOID"; for all goods (3). "SEA-VITOID": for seaweed food products (42). By I. A. Keene, 92 Holland Road, London, W.14. 473,768/779. (Associated.)
- "RHEOPRIN"; for medicinal pills (3). By Dr. P. Bruch A.G., Dotzheim b. Wiesbaden, Germany. 476,413.
- "TAPO"; for all goods (3). By Société Tapo, 5 Rue de la Cloche, Geneva, Switzerland. 476,457.
- "PERCHAPLAST"; for medicated plasters (3). By E. Taylor, Ltd., 3 Islington Square, Salford, Manchester. 476,508.
- "SILKUM"; for corn removing preparations (3). By W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Larkfield, Rawdon, near Leeds. B476,732.
- "RHEUVENE"; for an internal medicine (3). By Rheuvene, Ltd., 16 New Street, Leicester. 476,810.
- "FLUSSIGE SONNE" and "FLUSSIGES FEUER"; for embrocations (3). By C. Leuffen & Co., Kommandit-Gesellschaft, 1 Leinenbergerstrasse, Eitorf-on-the-Sieg, Prussia. 476,834. 478,290.
- "RAYDAS"; for medicinal chemicals (3) and for perfumery, etc. (48). By F. Hammond & Co., Ltd., 76-86 Strand, London, W.C.2. 477,050/061. (Associated.)
- "PNEUMAROL"; for all goods (3). By Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg A.G., Vormals E. Dieterich, 13 Karl Dieterichstrasse, Helfenberg, near Dresden. 477,534.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

- M/274. A 1 b a prophylactic tooth brushes
- L/134. Ebonite stoppers for wide-mouth bottles
- D/274. Bentonite (or Bentolite) Ca n a d i a n natural earth
- S/54. Genuine oil of amber (O. Succini rect.), actual distillers
- C/25. Denevo Skin Cream
- W/25. Hardy's leg paint (veterinary)
- F/214. Machines for packing bottles into cartons
- W/25. Neurol (for rheumatism)
- W/274. "Rodo" perfumery products
- W/214. Saniphone hygienic telephone disc.
- S/264. Sipella oil (for dogs)

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayer III

Evidence

submitted by the British Medical Association to the Poisons Committee has now been published (*C. & D.*, April 30, p. 519), and your readers will not unnaturally be asking why the evidence submitted by the Pharmaceutical Society should not also be disclosed. Meanwhile, it is of interest to note how satisfactory, in many respects, from our point of view, is the evidence given by our medical friends. Their views are quite sound on the subject of Dangerous Drugs Regulations, and they have been fair enough in their estimate of the work of pharmacists. It is not surprising that they object to any whittling away of the doctors' privileges, but I confess to regret that they are not yet convinced of the utter inadequacy of the apothecaries' assistants' qualification as a proof of fitness to dispense medicines without supervision. It is important to observe that the British Medical Association recommends, in the event of any serious change being made, that a special committee should be set up to control the scheduling of poisons, and that this new committee should be represented in Parliament by the Ministry of Health. Something of this kind is, I have reason to believe, likely to come about, but I hope most sincerely that there may be a much less pronounced medical flavour attaching to the new controlling body. However this may be, there ought to be no question about the necessity, in the public interest, of making the same regulations apply to the storage and dispensing of poisons wherever or by whomever the dispensing may be done.

Mr. Marns

is reported as having stated at Inverness that £7,000 of the £10,000 aimed at has been secured for the Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Fund. This is an excellent result of the really brief campaign, and there is no occasion for disappointment that the whole £10,000 has not been obtained by the end of April, as was originally stipulated should be the case. Looking through the records of what has been done in the way of personal propaganda, it appears to me that the bulk of the work has been left to quite a few pharmaceutical councillors, assisted by one or two of the officials and some representatives of outside bodies. What the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, or the chairman of the Parliamentary Fund Committee, has done to stimulate potential subscribers is not evident from the published reports, and some other councillors also seem to have been quite willing to stand aside and let the enthusiastic few bear the heat and burden of the day. This is, perhaps, immaterial, so long as the money is got, but I trust there will be recognition of the arduous labours of those who have actually been instrumental in getting it.

Cod-Liver Oil

is in increasing demand, and you tell us that the product of last season was the largest on record (*C. & D.*, April 30, p. 529), but that this year the livers are lean and yielding less oil than usual. This means that many more fish must be captured in order to obtain a gallon of oil, and the question suggests itself whether this may not have a bad effect on the fisheries. But I understand that the demand is likely to increase rather than otherwise, so we can only hope that Nature will arrange for a more plentiful supply of plankton, in order that the cod may feed well and develop plumper and richer livers. The various uses to which the cod is put after capture makes one reflect upon our increasing dependence upon the sea for providing us with food and vitamins.

Dr. Rusby

rightly insists upon the absurdity of omitting from pharmacopœias drugs and preparations which continue to be in regular use long after those pharmacopœias are pruned and published. So long as there is a steady demand for particular drugs and preparations, whether they are being prescribed or not by doctors whose views are specially taken into consideration, there ought to be official stan-

dards for them. The important point to be borne in mind is that medicaments ordered in different parts of a country under particular names should always be the same in character. It is also necessary to remember that there is no question of the therapeutic activity of certain drugs which have either failed to achieve official recognition, or, having at one time been officially recognised, have since fallen into disfavour. So long as there is a fairly general demand for a drug and its preparations, we ought to have national standards for them. I agree, however, with Dr. Rusby's statement, which applies equally to the British as to the United States Pharmacopœia, that a great number of deletions do not rest on evidence of usefulness, but on the complete ignorance of their use by those who control official recognition (*C. & D.*, April 30, p. 526). As a result we find unofficial books of reference taking the place of pharmacopœias in the hands of both doctors and chemists. The influence of the pharmacologists of the laboratory in opposition to the influence of practitioners of clinical medicine has been increasing during the last twenty years. There could be no more fruitful topic for discussion during the next session than the question as to the reciprocal values of laboratory experiments and clinical experiences.

One of the Drugs

cited by Dr. Rusby is dill, which has a record for medicinal activity stretching back to the time of Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Celsus, Pliny and Galen all refer to its virtues in similar terms. Gerard gives the pith of these authors in his own quaint words: "The decoction of the tops of dried Dil, and likewise of the seed, being drunke, ingendreth milke in the breasts of nurses, allayeth gripings and windinesse, provoketh urine, increaseth seed, stayeth the yeo, hicket or hicquet." Celsus not only recommended it for flatulence and as a diuretic, but also as a laxative. Culpeper (1651) follows Pliny, who said (using Philemon Holland's words) also that: "Dill dimmeth the eyesight and dulleth the vigor of genital seed." We may say that for 2,000 years this drug has had a reputation as what we now call a carminative. The last words that scientific medicine has uttered justifies this reputation, and I make no excuse for quoting them, because they serve as a commentary on Dr. Rusby's remarks. Professor Clark says ("Applied Pharmacology," 1927), under the heading "Distention of the Stomach," that "many volatile oils relieve such distention The drugs act, by inhibiting the movements of the stomach, by causing relaxation of the fundus and of the cardiac sphincter, and by thus permitting the escape of gas. Examples of common carminatives are oleum anethi and oleum menthae piperitæ." In this country empirical medicine has sustained the aqua anethi in the official medicine book from the first London Pharmacopœia right down to the last edition of the British Pharmacopœia, and this action is to-day endorsed by the most recent researches in pharmacology.

What Virgil Called

the "sweet-smelling anethum" had other uses in olden time besides those of medicine. There are not a few references to its supposed magic powers. It was accounted one of the herbs which were inimical to the powers of witches. Drayton has passages indicating this, for he mentions the "wonder-working Dill which curious women, in many a nice disease"; and in another place he mentions: "Therewith her vervayne and her Dill, that hindreth witches of their will." In the time of Pythagoras it was believed that dill held in the left hand would ward off an attack of the falling sickness. By Greek and Latin authors it was uniformly called *ἀνθένθον* and anethum, the latter being simply the Latinised form of the Greek name. In English works it has appeared as dill—O.E. dili, dile, dil, and dyle—and sometimes as anet or anetum; these have been traced back to the eighth century. Prior has suggested that the derivation of dill is from the O. Norse dilla, to lull, to soothe; but the O.E.D. does not favour this, apparently, and contents itself with remarking that the ulterior derivation is unknown; but in view of its carminative effects and its influence upon the sight mentioned by Pliny, Prior's derivation seems to me to be decidedly pertinent.

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Editorial Articles

The Business Tenant's Charter

TENANTS of business premises will welcome the introduction of the Government's Landlord and Tenant (No. 2) Bill, which is designed to remedy, and, to a great extent, should remedy, a grievance against which they have long protested. Only too often an enterprising shopkeeper who has worked assiduously in building up a good business and has spent money in making his shop more inviting and more convenient has discovered at the end of his lease that his energies and funds have been expended not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of his landlord, who has either declined to renew the lease or has demanded a greatly increased rent. To remove this injustice to tenants under the present system of leasehold tenure is the main object of the present Bill. It is proposed to compensate tenants upon the termination of tenancies of business premises both for improvements and for goodwill, and a tribunal is to be established to settle whether a tenant is entitled to compensation and, if so, to how much. It is not intended that the new law shall come into force before September 30 next, and there will be no compensation for improvements made before that date. Apparently anything which "adds to the letting value of the holding" will be

regarded as an improvement. A tenant who proposes to make an improvement will have to give his landlord notice of his intention, and also supply a specification and plan of the work contemplated. If the landlord does not give notice of objection within three months the tenant may proceed with the improvement in full confidence that he will be compensated for it at the end of his tenancy; but if the landlord does object, the tenant will not be compensated unless he obtains a certificate from the tribunal before executing the work. This certificate will not be given if the landlord offers to undertake the work himself in consideration of a reasonable increase of rent. Needless to say, no compensation will be paid for any improvement which a tenant is bound to make under the terms of a contract. A tenant who intends to claim compensation for improvements must make his claim not more than six nor less than three months before the termination of the tenancy. Unless the landlord and tenant agree how much compensation is to be paid or prefer to have the question decided by arbitration, it will be for the tribunal to determine the amount to be paid. Merely a negative indication is given in the Bill of the manner in which the amount of the compensation is to be arrived at; it is provided that the sum paid shall not exceed (a) the capitalised value of "the net addition to the letting value" of the premises as the direct result of the improvement; or (b) "the reasonable cost of carrying out the improvement at the termination of the tenancy, subject to a deduction of an amount equal to the cost (if any) of putting the work constituting the improvement into a reasonable state of repair." The latter definition is not clearly worded, but apparently it means the amount that the improvement would have cost had it been made at the end of instead of during the tenancy, less the cost of work necessary to put the improvement into a reasonable state of repair. Should the landlord intend to pull down the premises or use them for a different purpose, this fact must be taken into account in assessing the amount of compensation to be paid to a departing tenant. A dispossessed trader is also to be compensated for loss of goodwill when he has to vacate the premises to which it is attached. The claim must be made not more than eighteen nor less than six months before the tenancy ends. The sum to be awarded as compensation for goodwill is not to exceed "the capitalised value of such addition to the letting value of the holding at the termination of the tenancy as may be determined to be the direct result of the carrying on of the trade or business by the tenant." If the premises are to be demolished, this will be taken into consideration. As an alternative to paying compensation for goodwill, it is open to the landlord, within a month after receiving the claim, to offer his tenant a renewal of the lease and, unless this offer is accepted by the tenant within a month, he will be deemed to have declined it. If the offer is accepted, the rent under the extension of the lease will be fixed by the tribunal at the figure at which "a willing lessor would let the premises to a willing lessee" without regard to goodwill. The landlord may even be compelled to grant a new lease if the tenant can show that a money payment will not compensate him for the loss he will suffer if he has to leave the premises. But a new lease will not be granted if the landlord offers to sell the premises to the tenant at a reasonable price; if he intends to pull down or "remodel" the premises; or if he wants them for his own occupation or for the occupation of a son or daughter over eighteen years of age or someone residing with him. The provisions so far referred to apply only to premises used for trade or business purposes and held under a tenancy for at least a year; but there are other important proposals that, if carried into law, will affect lessees of premises of all kinds. It is provided that damages

for breach of a covenant or agreement to keep premises in repair shall in no case exceed the amount by which the value of the reversion is diminished, which will, for instance, prevent outrageous demands for "dilapidations" in respect of premises that are about to be pulled down. Another provision is that every covenant against subletting or assigning without the landlord's consent contained in a lease made after September 30 shall be subject to proviso to the effect that consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. A similar proviso is to be implied in every lease which prohibits the making of improvements without consent.

The Position of Mercury

CONSUMERS and handlers of mercury who have closely followed our weekly Trade Report will not have been surprised by the further rapid advance which has taken place during the past six weeks or so. As recently as March 19 (p. 350) we pointed out that it was difficult to see how further inflation could be checked yet awhile, unless the American demand was curtailed or a larger output assured. Since then the price has risen another £3 per bottle or so, while consumers have had to pay up to £23 per bottle on the spot, and several hundred bottles were taken by the trade at about that figure, which compares with £17 10s. at the end of last year. The present quotation is within £3 10s. of the high record of 1920, when there was an acute scarcity of supplies arising from the stress of war needs. At that time much larger quantities were produced in the United States, where mine resources were much weakened under imperative necessity, and later resulted in a slump in the American output in recent years down to less than 9,500 bottles per annum. From the lowest level touched in 1923 of £8 15s., the total advance in the price therefore represents over £14 per bottle; and it is, in our opinion, even premature to assume that the peak of the extraordinary rise has as yet been reached. As already suggested, this depends on the American demand or an enlarged output at the much inflated level. The latter contingency has obviously to be kept in view, having regard to the United States. Many old mining properties have been reopened in that country since the price rose upwards of £20 a bottle or to well over \$110, while the search for new properties has been actively proceeded with. The old mines referred to situated in Oregon, Arizona and California had to be abandoned after the war period, as they could not be exploited profitably at prices current for several years thereafter. In addition to this, the mines that have been regularly carrying on operations are now making strenuous efforts to enlarge their output, while a few new mines have recently started working in Washington and also in California. An American report stated that the old Elkhead mines in Oregon are about to reopen after having been in operation at intervals within the past thirty years or more, during which it is estimated that more than 50,000 tons of ore have been handled. The most recent revival of activity at these mines was during the war, but, with the collapse in the price of mercury, the property was closed down. As mentioned in our columns in March, forecasts have been made by American experts of a possible increase in the United States output for the current year of about 5,000 tons of ore, which would make the total roughly 15,000 bottles of mercury, but it is as well to accept this forecast with a certain amount of reserve. Yet, assuming that an abnormally high price has come to stay over an indefinite period, there is little doubt that the world's production will eventually grow to dimensions more in proportion with the considerably increased consumption. The origin of the imports (bottles) into the United States for the first quarter of this year were as follow:—

1927	Spain	Italy	Mexico	Total bottles
January ..	890	795	75	1,760
February ..	1,000	900	241	2,141
March ..	1,211	617	145	1,973
First quarter	3,101	2,312	461	5,874

It will be seen that Spain was the largest contributor to the extent of 3,101 bottles, against 2,312 bottles from Italy, and the total for the three months of 5,874 bottles compares with 8,152 bottles for the same period last year. The monthly average this year, therefore, works out at 1,958 bottles, against 2,384 bottles last year. There is little doubt that America will have to rely more largely on importations from Italy over the summer period and the early autumn, as the Spanish mines closed down about the middle of April until the autumn. The American bonded stocks at the close of last year amounted to 2,277 bottles, and decreased to 1,657 bottles by the end of January, being thus well under a month's requirements. A constant call for large quantities from Spanish and Italian sources has therefore made itself increasingly felt, while surplus stocks at this end are very firmly held, especially on account of more competitive buying on home and Continental account. The opinion was expressed in America that, whatever increase of output may be secured there for the current year, it will not be sufficient to have any weakening upon the market. Our imports and re-exports for the first quarter of this year, with comparisons, were as follow:—

Bottles	1925 Jan.-Mar.	1926 Jan.-Mar.	1927 Jan.-Mar.	1927 Mar.
U.K. imports ..	2,350	4,223	5,557	1,939
U.K. re-exports	1,389	738	232	43
U.K. net imports	961	3,485	5,325	1,896

It will be seen that our imports for the three months this year were over 1,300 bottles more than the same period last year, and therefore well in excess of estimated current actual needs, but it would be rash to assume that unsold stocks have accumulated to that extent, as it is very probable that deliveries have been effected to consumers on an increased scale, while the latter have undoubtedly been rather alarmed by the sharp advance and thus more anxious to take in stock instead of buying from hand to mouth as they generally did before the startling rise. We were given to understand the other day that it is difficult to place orders with Italian producers for delivery before midsummer, and even July, and the Spanish mines are also well sold up, closing the season without any surplus on hand.

Pharmacists and Druggists

THE antagonism between pharmacists and druggists on the Continent has become increasingly acute of recent years, on account of the growing tendency of the latter to poach on the pharmacist's preserves. Legally the pharmacist is, in most Continental countries, the sole authorised vendor of remedial agents, but despite existing prohibitions, druggists and herbalists have more or less successfully undermined his monopoly, chiefly by availing themselves of the loopholes provided by the absence of a rigid definition of what constitutes a medicament, a state of affairs which is responsible for a wide divergence in judicial pronouncements when cases of alleged infringements of these prohibitions are tried in the courts—the sale of "tonics" in particular is a fruitful source of controversy. The regulations are in themselves often responsible for the creation of almost farcical

conditions; thus the German druggist may sell zinc ointment if required for an animal, but if he supplies it for human use, he is committing an offence against the order dealing with the sale of medicaments, and is liable to a penalty, and the same holds good for the Italian druggist who sells to a customer less than 500 grams of lanoline, or of oil of turpentine. Naturally, the illegitimate sale of remedies, coupled with the aggressive competition displayed by druggists, seriously affect the pharmacist's profits from counter sales, all the more so since he has to contend with the popular fallacy of being a profiteer. Loud and insistent are the demands made by the pharmaceutical profession not only for a more rigorous enforcement of the laws designed to prevent this illegitimate competition, but also for a more definite demarcation of the respective trading rights of pharmacists and other dealers. The new Rumanian Health Law (*C. & D.*, November 6, p. 690) attempts to solve this problem by providing a schedule of chemical products and drugs which may be sold by druggists, in addition to certain other restrictions. The Austrian Ministry for Social Administration recently drafted new regulations for the sale of drugs outside pharmacies, which have been submitted to the Chambers of Commerce in the Republic for discussion. These regulations stipulate that prescriptions (including veterinary prescriptions) may be dispensed only in pharmacies; further, the sale of chemicals and drugs—with certain specified exceptions—used for medicinal purposes, of pharmaceutical specialities, and of compound pharmaceutical preparations, is limited exclusively to pharmacies. A list of chemicals and drugs chiefly used as remedial agents and which may be retailed outside pharmacies has been drawn up. This list, which contains 295 articles, includes a large number of drugs—herbs, roots and plants are still extensively used as popular remedies in Austria—as well as such articles as camphor, mustard plasters, solution of hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, magnesium sulphate, cod-liver oil, spirit of camphor, tin-tincture of gentian, cold cream, zinc oxide ointment, condurango wine, to quote a few examples. All the articles enumerated in this list may be sold outside pharmacies, and the same applies also to surgical dressings, corn plasters, cough pastilles, dietetic preparations, cosmetics and preparations for the care of the teeth, provided they do not contain any substances which may be delivered only on a medical practitioner's prescription, and, in the case of dietetic products, cosmetics and preparations for the care of the teeth, are not held out as remedies. In the circular which accompanies the proposed new regulations the Minister, after referring to the necessity of defining the right of persons other than pharmacists to sell certain simple remedies, declares that the Government adheres to the view that in principle the sale of medicaments should be limited to pharmacies, since it is in the latter alone that the public has a guarantee of obtaining drugs of standard quality. In consequence of the extremely difficult conditions in which the pharmacist is placed as a result of the extension of social insurance, care must be taken to maintain the viability of their businesses, in order to ensure their existence on their present high level as a factor in safeguarding the health of the people—a Ministerial declaration which deserves attention.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINE TAX.—The Wholesale Druggists' Association has made an official communication to the General Association of French pharmacists, proposing joint action with a view of inducing the authorities to levy the tax on proprietary remedies at the works where these are manufactured. The present tax on the individual packet affects both druggists and pharmacists, since the system of marked prices prevents the latter from covering themselves by charging the extra to the public.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on May 4, Mr. F. E. Bilson (President) in the chair. The only absent members were Messrs. Rowsell and White.

DEATH

The PRESIDENT referred to the death of Mr. Anthony Nichol, Ph.C., which took place at Carlisle on April 13. During 1888-89 Mr. Nichol was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was of a very retiring disposition, and during his term of office is reported to have only made one short speech.

THE ABSENT MEMBERS

The PRESIDENT, referring to the absence of Messrs. White and Rowsell, said the former was on his way to America, and Mr. Rowsell was also leaving for that country that day.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Eighty-six persons were elected members of the Society and twenty-seven as student-associates. One person was restored to the Register and a number of persons were restored to the Society. The registrar reported that thirty-nine persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION SUBJECTS

A letter was received from the committee of the Birmingham and District Branch suggesting that pharmacy should not be included in any pharmaceutical scholarship examination as a result of which the successful student would be given assistance in obtaining a course of instruction for the Chemist and Druggist qualifying examination. It was intimated that the Education Committee had a subcommittee which was dealing with the question of scholarships, and the letter was referred to that committee.

DANGEROUS DRUGS REGULATIONS

The following correspondence between the Council and the Home Office was read:—

[*From the Secretary to Sir Malcolm Delevingne*]

I am directed by the Council of the Society to refer to your letter of August 6 last and to inquire whether the Secretary of State is now able to indicate a date when the consolidated Dangerous Drugs Regulations will be published. I am to add that the Council would appreciate the courtesy of being afforded an opportunity of seeing the consolidated Regulations in draft and of submitting any comments upon them which they may wish to make for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

[*From Sir Malcolm Delevingne to the Secretary*]

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say, in reply to your letter of the 7th instant, that he regrets that it has not been possible to issue sooner the consolidated Dangerous Drugs Regulations, but some delay has unavoidably been caused by the pressure on the time of the official parliamentary draughtsman who was asked to undertake the work of consolidation. It is hoped, however, that the draft of the consolidated Regulations will be ready quite shortly, and it was the intention of the Secretary of State to send a copy of the draft to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for their observations before taking any formal steps for its publication.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The University of London wrote in regard to the Society's representatives to advise the University of the proposed readership in pharmaceutical chemistry. Mr. White had been appointed one of the representatives, but the University wrote that he had already been appointed by them as an external adviser, and they therefore asked for another nomination from the Society. On the motion of the President, Mr. Melhuish was elected.

PETRIE TRUST BURSARY

A letter was read from the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association asking if the Council still wished the Association to conduct the examination for the Petrie Trust Bursary, and suggesting that examinations might be held at an earlier date. It was decided to ask the help of the Aberdeen Association, and at the same time to inform them that no change was desired.

LONDON DEGREE IN PHARMACY

Professor Greenish wrote announcing that the Senate of the University of London had appointed the following persons as examiners for the degree in pharmacy:—Botany, internal, Mr. T. G. Hill; external, Professor J. H. Priestley. Chemistry, internal, Dr. O. L. Brady; external, Dr. T. Slater Price.

BENEVOLENT FUND

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee showed that twelve applications had been considered, and grants varying from £10 to £30 had been made.

The following special contributions were announced:—Walthamstow Pharmacists' Association, £17; Bradford Branch, 15s.; Huddersfield Branch, £2 2s.; East Anglian Federation of Pharmacists, £1; Grimsby Pharmacists' Association, £2 2s.; Bolton Branch, £7; Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, £3 3s.; Cheltenham Branch, £3 3s. *Donation*.—J. A. Basker, £50. *Orphan Fund*.—East Anglian Federation, £1; Cheltenham Branch, £1 1s.

Mr. SIMMONS intimated that in future the Committee hoped to be able to issue some abridged report of cases which had been dealt with during the last quarter. This, it was believed, might be done without any violation of the secrecy in which the Committee dealt with applications, and would no doubt impart the human touch which was at present lacking in the columns of figures which formed the only report of the Committee's work. This was a revival of an old practice, and it was felt that members would take a deeper interest in the work of the Committee and gain a fuller realisation of what it meant. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The Committee reported that during the month three applications had been considered and grants made of £100 and £60, while in the third case a grant of £28 was to be followed by the payment of £55 per annum for the admission of a boy to an orphan school until he was fifteen years of age.

GENERAL INDEX TO THE "YEAR-BOOK"

The Conference Committee reported that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had declined to proceed with the publication of a general index to the "Year-Book of Pharmacy." A suggestion that users of the "Year-Book" should be asked by postcard whether they would purchase a general index was adopted, the suggested price of the index being 12s. 6d.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The report of the Education Committee showed that several schools had been recognised for subjects in connection with the Preliminary Scientific examination.

The Committee considered articles of pupilage which have been modified by the Society's solicitors in Edinburgh, in order to comply with the requirements of Scottish law. The chief alterations are the substitution of the word "apprentice" for the word "pupil"; "cautioner" for "parent or guardian"; the introduction of a testing clause and the signature of two witnesses instead of one as required by English law. It was recommended that the articles of pupilage as modified be approved for the use of apprentices in Scotland. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £25 6s. 5d., amounted to £5,579 1s. 10d., comprising the following items:—Subscriptions, £2,641 16s.; school fees, £12 1s. 8d.; examination fees, £8 8s.; registration fees, £90 6s.; restoration fees, £2 2s.; certificates of qualification, 16s.; pharmacological

laboratories, £38 6s. 6d.; penalties, £52 19s. 3d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," advertisements, etc., £1,043 12s. 8d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," student associates' subscriptions, £11 11s.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £40 4s. 6d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £26 8s.; Registers, £9 17s. 1d.; "Year-Book," £4 0s. 5d.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £36 1s. 11d.; interest on investments, £235 4s. 5d.; transferred from deposit account, £1,300. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £5,553 16s., leaving a balance of £25 5s. 10d. The balances on the other accounts were: Benevolent Fund (current account), £17 6s. 3d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £26 18s. 10d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £34 1s. 5d.; Orphan Fund, £50 12s. 1d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £6,983 5s. 3d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £908 8s. 6d. be approved.

The Committee had considered the recommendations of the Establishment Committee in regard to the re-allotment of rooms in the Society's house. The Committee appreciated the urgent need for more accommodation for the Pharmacological Laboratories and the School of Pharmacy, and believed that the Society's present premises are inadequate to supply the additional room required. The Committee felt that if, as seems possible, the present extension of the Pharmacological Laboratories is not final, the question of accommodation will arise again, and further expensive reorganisation result. The Committee was, therefore, of the opinion that, provided there were no technical difficulties in the way, it would be financially advantageous for the Society if accommodation be provided for the Pharmacological Laboratories in a less expensive locality than Bloomsbury Square, sufficient for its present requirements, and for its future needs so far as can be foreseen. The report was adopted.

PHARMACEUTICAL PARLIAMENTARY FUND

The President announced that the Parliamentary Fund had reached £7,732.

SCHOOL AWARDS

The Establishment Committee recommended that medals and certificates for the advanced course of the School of Pharmacy be awarded as follows:—

Botany.—Silver medal, Miriam Elizabeth Rogers; certificates of honour, James Rawlings Elliott and Donald Stuart Dickinson.

Chemistry.—Silver medal, James Rawlings Elliott; certificates of honour, Miriam Elizabeth Rogers and Edgar Beattie Grant.

Practical Chemistry.—Silver medal, Noel Henryd Pickering; certificates of honour, James Rawlings Elliott and Norman Edward Forster.

Pharmacognosy.—Silver medal, Cyril Henry Brooks; certificates of honour, Miriam Elizabeth Rogers and Henry Wolston Spooner.

This was all the public business.

Annual Report

The following are the portions of the Council's annual report which are of general interest to chemists:—

Finance.—The income of the Society during 1926 amounted to £51,973, an increase of £7,050 compared with the preceding year; and the expenditure to £49,275, or £9,045 more than in 1925. The income from school fees, namely, £1,118, represents the revenue for the first complete year since the school ceased to provide a course for Part I, and compares with £2,855 in 1924—the last complete year under the old conditions. The 1926 account also includes the final Board of Education grant of £357, the amount being £400 less than the grant for the previous year. With these exceptions the revenue from all sources shows an improvement. . . . The following are the principal increases in expenditure:—Pharmacological laboratories, £2,569, including the cost of equipping the laboratories; law costs, £692, due to a more extensive inspection; examinations, £541, arising from the increase in the number of candidates; and Journal, £855, due entirely to the adverse effect of the general strike on the Journal revenue—the expenditure being less than in 1925. . . . Provision has also been made in the accounts in respect of the depreciation of the Society's leaseholds, regard having been had to the present cost of renewal or rebuilding, and to the fact that they had hitherto been

insured for their pre-war value only. The amount allocated for this purpose is £5,000, and this sum, as will be seen from the accounts, has been transferred to a separate building fund. The surplus for the year, which has been added to the accumulated fund, is £2,697 16s. 10d., compared with £4,692 11s. 3d. for 1925.

Registers.—The number of names on the Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists at the end of 1926 was 20,542. There is an increase of 16 pharmaceutical chemists and an increase of 541 chemists and druggists over the preceding year. The Society's membership has increased by 500 compared with 1925, the total membership on December 31, 1926, being 12,942. The number of student-associates is now 1,967, being an increase of 78. The number of persons registered as apprentices or students during the year was 2,413, being 364 more than the previous year. The number of persons registered as the superintendents of limited companies, firms, or partnerships under Section 3 (4) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is now 1,222, being an increase of 90 over the number so registered at the end of the preceding year.

Legal.—The number of shops inspected with a view to ascertaining whether a certificate was exhibited in order to comply with Section 3 (1) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, amounted to 4,570, this being an increase of over 1,500 above the number for 1925. In addition to these, 1,641 drug stores and other shops were also visited in order to ascertain whether breaches of the Pharmacy Acts were being committed. As a result of these investigations a certain number of cases were brought before the Law Committee, who recommended the Council to authorise proceedings in 278 cases. . . .

Departmental Committee.—The Lord President of the Council in June 1926 appointed a Committee to consider "the whole question of the scope and administration of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts and Regulations made thereunder so far as poisons, other than dangerous drugs, are concerned." The Council nominated upon the Committee Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, C.B.E., and have sent in a memorandum dealing with the Society's administration of the Acts, and suggesting necessary improvements and amendments. Mr. P. F. Rowsell, J.P., Mr. Hugh N. Linstead (secretary and registrar), and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (resident secretary in Scotland) were appointed to give oral evidence to supplement the memorandum. A special Pharmacy Acts Committee has been appointed to investigate and advise the Council upon questions which arise from time to time as a result of the proceedings of the inquiry, and the vital importance of the work of the Departmental Committee has necessitated a number of special meetings of the Council.

Examinations.—The number of entries (including re-entries) for the whole or part of the Qualifying examination during 1926 was 3,660, and there were 76 entries (including re-entries) for the Major examination, showing an increase of 583 on the former, and an increase of 21 on the latter when compared with the entries in the previous year. Seven hundred and eighty-nine passed the Qualifying examination and 43 the Major. . . .

Regulations.—During the year the regulation making it obligatory upon students to serve their apprenticeship under articles of pupilage, and another requiring an increased standard of Preliminary examination, became operative, the former on July 1, 1926, and the latter on February 1, 1927. The Council have made a concession permitting students who passed part of their Preliminary examination before February 1, 1927, to complete the Preliminary examination by passing the outstanding subjects at one and the same examination of the higher standard. Over 1,200 sets of approved articles of pupilage are now registered with the Society, and the value of the articles in bringing students into early touch with the Society is thus shown.

Education.—During the year representatives of the Council, together with representatives of the University of London, have completed the inspection of institutions desiring recognition for the degree in pharmacy, and for the Society's Pharmaceutical Chemist qualifying examination. It is hoped that in September 1927 several institutions will commence a two-years' course of instruction for this examination. . . .

The School.—As was anticipated, the decision of the Council that no course for the Preliminary Scientific examination should be given in the School of Pharmacy has resulted in a material reduction in the number of students attending the School, and no appreciable increase can be expected until the separation of the course for the Preliminary Scientific examination from that for the Chemist and Druggist qualifying examination has been completely effected in all recognised schools. . . . A course for the old Major examination has been held during the session. This is the last of these courses, since, although the examina-

tion is not discontinued until 1928, it is open only to those registered as chemists and druggists before November 1926. The first year of a two-years' course for the degree in pharmacy and for the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualifying examination was commenced in October. . . .

Science Committee.—The Science Committee during the year has undertaken work for the Council on a number of different subjects. A subcommittee, appointed in 1925, has reported upon the Board of Trade medical scales for merchant vessels, and the report has been sent to the Board. . . . The Committee has been consulted by the Council upon proposed amendments to the Schedule of Poisons, and a detailed report upon poisonous local anaesthetics has been prepared. The Committee also prepared for the Council a memorandum upon ethyl alcohol substitutes for submission to an Inter-Departmental Committee. The Committee has made certain recommendations to the Council concerning the production of a scientific supplement to "The Pharmaceutical Journal," and has undertaken a census of pharmaceutical research. . . .

Pharmacological Laboratories.—These laboratories were established in January 1926 for the purpose of undertaking research work in biological methods of assay, training pharmacists in those methods, and testing preparations for manufacturers. The laboratories were officially opened in June 1926 by the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, and are now completely equipped for testing digitalis, squill, strophanthus, ergot preparations, pituitary extract, adrenalin, ovarian extract, and preparations containing vitamins. In addition to the commercial testing of samples, a considerable amount of research work is proceeding upon methods of physiological standardisation. The Director (Dr. J. H. Burn) is now assisted by Dr. Katherine H. Coward, Miss J. Mary Ellis, Ph.C. (Redwood Scholar), and Miss Dorothy M. Randle, Ph.C.

Pharmaceutical Parliamentary Representation.—At the meeting of delegates at the Leicester Conference a resolution was passed suggesting the creation of a committee to secure the representation of pharmacy in Parliament. Such a committee has now been established. . . . A special appeal to all sections of pharmacy has been made, and special meetings have been held throughout the country to raise £10,000.

Journal.—In consequence of the addition to the Society of 500 members and the decrease in revenue from advertisements due almost entirely to the general strike, the coal dispute, and the prolonged trade depression that ensued, the cost of production of the Journal for 1926 was heavier than in 1925. The Journal Committee have continued to exercise the strictest economy consistent with the adequate and official maintenance of the Journal services in respect of the publication of pharmaceutical news of current importance and interest, and of educational, scientific, technical and general information which members and student-associates of the Society, and readers of the Journal generally, are entitled to expect from it. In each successive year more space is required and is given in the Journal to publicity for the various activities of the Society, to which during the past year there have been added the Pharmacological Laboratories. Whilst this and other recent developments entail extra expenditure, this is unavoidable if members are to be kept sufficiently informed as to the operations and progress of the Society. The reports of the proceedings of the local branches of the Society bulk more largely year by year, and in many ways are of direct service, alike to the branches and to headquarters. The Students' Quarterly Supplement, which has undergone various adaptive modifications since its advent in 1921, is found to be increasingly useful by the class for whom it is provided, and the arrangements for the earlier publication and dispatch of the Journal which were made and introduced in 1925 have proved effective and satisfactory.

Branch Organisation.—There are now 110 branches of the Society in England and Wales and five in Scotland. . . . The expenses of branch organisation for the year have been £2,451 4s. 5d. Ninety-nine delegates attended the fourth annual Delegates' Meeting at the Leicester Conference. . . .

British Pharmaceutical Conference.—The fourth annual Conference under the Society's auspices was held at Leicester from August 2-5, 1926. Three hundred and forty-six persons attended, exclusive of day visitors, and twenty-two papers were communicated to the science meetings. . . .

Resignation of Sir William S. Glyn-Jones.—It is with great regret that the Council has to report the resignation of Sir William Glyn-Jones as secretary and registrar of the Society, consequent upon his acceptance of the office of chairman of Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada. The Council's appreciation of his great and unique services was recorded in an appropriate resolution. . . .

Benevolent Fund.—The Council regret that the fund does not receive the support it merits; notwithstanding the large number of new members elected during the past few years, the amount subscribed is only about £100 more than that received in 1920. The subscriptions amounted to £1,734, an increase of £23 on the amount received during 1925—namely, £1,711. The chairman of the Committee has repeatedly drawn attention to the necessity for a larger annual income from subscriptions, as the amount received from this source, together with the interest on investments, is insufficient to cover the annuities and the casual grants. In order to pay the annuitants it was found necessary to withdraw at the end of the year £431 from unexpended revenue received in previous years. The work of the Committee is, therefore, restricted by the want of income, and the hope is expressed that there will be a considerable increase in subscriptions during 1927. The interest on investments shows a slight increase, and last year yielded £2,509. In December last seven additional annuitants were placed on the permanent list, and there are now forty-seven recipients of a regular annual allowance ranging from £20 to £50, according to their special circumstances. The expenditure on annuities amounted to £1,808, which was augmented by a special Christmas bonus amounting to £445. In casual grants the sum expended amounted to £2,422, an increase of nearly £600. . . .

Other matters mentioned in the report include the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, League of Ex-Service Pharmacists, evening meetings in London and Edinburgh, War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and deaths during the period reviewed.

Branch Meetings

Exeter.—Mr. D. Reid presided at a district meeting of branches held recently to forward the parliamentary fund appeal. Members attended from Ashburton, Axminster, Barnstaple, Brixham, Cullompton, Exeter, Exmouth, South Molton, Teignmouth, Torquay and Totnes. The meeting was addressed by Mr. John Keall and Mr. H. J. Martin. Among others taking part in the discussion was Mr. W. Bennett (Torquay), who had already been a candidate in three parliamentary elections. The following local committee was appointed: Messrs. F. E. Battershill, W. C. Bennett, S. S. Brown, W. A. Burnage, J. E. Calkin, G. A. Clarke, M. T. Foster, W. E. Hollows, I. R. Phillips, W. W. Pine, P. F. Rowsell, and W. J. Shepperd, with Mr. F. Southerden, secretary.

Ipswich.—The annual meeting of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch was held on April 26. Mr. J. A. Symonds presided in the absence of the chairman (Mr. C. Smalley). The treasurer's report showed a credit balance of £1 0s. 2d. The Secretary reported favourably on the activities of the branch during the year, and afterwards the following officers were elected:—Chairman, Mr. C. Smalley; Vice-Chairman, Mr. J. C. Wiggin; Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Wiggin; Secretary, Mr. G. Grave; Committee, Miss G. L. Bird and Miss L. M. Humphress. Messrs. Bennett, Davidson, Hales, Symonds, Veale and Welch.

Manchester.—The annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Branch was held on April 27, Mr. Wm. Kirkby, M.Sc., in the chair. The secretary (Mr. T. Miller) gave his annual report, and the treasurer (Mr. A. J. Pidd), in his financial statement, reported a loss on the year, but there was a balance from the previous year. The election of the Executive Committee for the next session resulted as follows:—For the County area: Messrs. Kirkby, Scholes, Burgess, W. Edwards, Berry and Bates. For Salford area: Messrs. Simmons, Davidson, Stout and Meadows. For Manchester area: Miss Roberts, Messrs. Cleworth, Grier, Pidd, Brindle, Franklin, Edwards and Miller. Mr. Thorpe, chairman of the Junior Section, gave an interesting account of the year's work. He appealed for greater support and encouragement to those who worked hard to keep the section going. Votes of thanks were accorded to the officers for their services. At the conclusion of the business refreshments were served, after which a musical programme and entertainment was provided, Mrs. Flemming, Miss Breese, Miss Caruthers, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Hough contributing to a short, but very enjoyable, entertainment.



THE drug index for April is 140.7, compared with 143.7 in the previous month, the fall being mainly due to bismuth. There is also a fall in the index figure for surgical dressings, which now stands at 175.6, against 177.6 for March, as the result of slightly lower prices for bandages. Below are given the principal changes in the C. & D. Retail Price List since the quarterly issue in the C. & D., April 2, and these enable chemists to revise the List up to May 1. Attention should be paid to the alteration in the prices of bismuth salts (lower) and wines (higher).

Cost d. per		Selling Price			
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
28 lb.	Acid. citricum ..	3 6	1 1	0 5	—
29 lb.	Acid. citri pulvis ..	3 8	1 1	0 5	—
21 lb.	Acid. tart. cryst. mag. ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
22 lb.	Acid. tart. cryst. parv. ..	2 10	0 9	0 3	—
21 lb.	Acid. tartarici pulvis ..	2 9	0 9	0 3	—
16 gr.	Adrenalinum ..	per	gr.	2 4	—
48 lb.	Antim. oxidum...	—	1 9	0 6	—
96 oz.	Asparagin ..	—	—	14 0	2 2
162 lb.	Bismuthi carbonas ..	—	5 9	1 8	0 3
165 lb.	Bismuthi salicylas ..	—	5 10	1 8	0 3
126 lb.	Bismuthi subnitras ..	—	4 6	1 4	—
3 lb.	Calcii superphosphas coml.	0 5	—	—	—
210 cwt.	Calcii superphosphas coml.	7 lb.	1 9	14 lb.	3 4
4 oz.	Cerii oxalas ..	—	—	0 7	0 1
78 lb.	Copaiba opt. ..	9 9	2 10	0 10	—
126 lb.	Elix. viburn. prun. B.P.C.	—	4 7	1 3	0 3
13 oz.	Ext. filicis liquidum ..	—	—	1 11	0 4
30 lb.	Gran. parad. pulv. ..	3 9	1 3	0 5	—
11 oz.	Guaiacol carb. ..	—	—	1 8	0 3
139 lb.	Hyd. bisulph. (vermilion)	17 3	4 11	1 6	—
114 lb.	Hyd. oleas '98 ..	—	4 1	1 3	0 3
72 lb.	Hyd. oleas 10% ..	—	2 7	0 9	—
126 lb.	Hyd. oxidum flavum C	—	—	1 5	—
139 lb.	Hyd. oxidum rubrum C	—	—	1 8	—
22 oz.	Hyd. oxycyanidum B	—	—	3 3	—
105 lb.	Hyd. perchloridum B	—	—	1 6	—
117 lb.	Hyd. persulphas (alb.) ..	—	4 2	1 3	0 3
117 lb.	Hyd. subchloridum ..	—	—	1 3	0 3
117 lb.	Hyd. sulph. c. sulph. ..	—	4 2	1 3	0 3
117 lb.	Hydrarygum ..	14 6	4 3	1 6	—
111 lb.	Hyd. ammonium C	—	3 9	1 2	—
54 lb.	Hyd. cum creta ..	—	2 0	0 9	0 2
18 gr.	Hydrastin. hydrochlor. B	per	gr.	2 8	—
150 lb.	Ichthyol ..	—	5 6	1 6	—
504 lb.	Ipecac. rad. (Rio) pulv...	—	18 0	4 9	—
90 lb.	Liq. cocci cact. B.P.C. ..	—	3 3	1 0	—
66 lb.	Liq. hydrarg. nit. acid. ..	—	—	1 6	—
92 lb.	Lobelia .. C	—	3 3	1 0	—
96 lb.	Lobeliae pulvis .. C	—	3 5	1 0	—
432 lb.	Ol. menthae pip. rdest.	—	—	4 6	—
81 gal.	Ol. terebinthinae ..	pint	1 4	—	—
7 oz.	Phenacetinum ..	—	—	1 1	0 2
10 oz.	Phenazonum ..	—	—	1 6	—
18 oz.	Phenazonum caff. cit. ..	—	—	2 8	0 5
48 oz.	Piperazina ..	—	—	7 0	1 0
33 lb.	Succus taraxaci ..	—	1 3	0 5	—
15 oz.	Sulphonal .. C	—	—	2 3	0 4

Cost d. per		Selling Price			
		16 oz. s. d.	4 oz. s. d.	1 oz. s. d.	1 dr. s. d.
90 lb.	Tr. benzoini simp. ..	—	—	2 10	0 10
26 oz.	Tr. cannabis ind. C	—	—	3 9	0 7
99 lb.	Tr. cantharidini C	—	—	3 5	—
90 lb.	Tr. conii .. C	—	—	3 2	1 0
90 lb.	Tr. convallariae ..	—	—	3 2	1 0
90 lb.	Tr. damianae ..	—	—	3 2	1 0
84 lb.	Tr. jalapae co. ..	—	—	2 4	1 0
60 lb.	Ung. hydrargyri ..	7 6	2 2	0 8	—
58 lb.	Ung. hyd. co. ..	7 3	2 1	0 8	—
46 lb.	Ung. hyd. oleatis ..	5 9	1 8	0 7	—
34 lb.	Ung. hyd. oxidri rubri C	4 3	1 3	0 5	—
30 lb.	Ung. lanæ co. ..	3 9	1 2	0 5	0 1
42 lb.	Ung. merc. ("Trooper")	5 3	1 6	—	—
60 lb.	Vin. aloes ..	—	—	2 1	0 7
38 lb.	Vin. antimoniale C	—	—	1 4	0 5
54 lb.	Vin. cinchonæ ..	—	—	2 0	0 7
78 lb.	Vin. cocæ .. B, F	—	—	2 9	0 11
48 lb.	Vin. colchici .. C	—	—	1 9	0 6
51 lb.	Vin. colchici sem. C	—	—	1 10	0 7
114 lb.	Vin. opii .. B, F	—	—	4 4	1 3
60 lb.	Vin. pepsini ..	7 6	2 1	0 8	—
18 lb.	Vin. quininæ ..	2 3	0 8	0 3	—
66 lb.	Vin. rheii ..	—	—	2 4	0 8

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbins, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR JUNIOR STUDENTS

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture may contain metallic and acidic radicals occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, or any of the commoner radicals not mentioned in that work, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, May 10, on which day the samples will be posted. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, May 21. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The prizes in this analysis will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a Qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

PASSE PARTOUT is a speciality of Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4.

A STRIKING poster featuring the Kodak girl is being supplied by Kodak, Ltd., for the use of agents.

STOCKS of cameras, films and other photographic requisites are carried by May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7-13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1 (also Liverpool, Plymouth and Dublin), and chemists should bear this in mind when ordering druggists' sundries.

Association Affairs

Brighton and Hove.—The members of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy and the Brighton Division of the British Medical Association held a joint meeting on April 27. Dr. Donald Hall opened a discussion on *Therapeutics: Thirty years ago and now*, prefacing his remarks with a welcome to the pharmacists present, and assuring them of the support and assistance of the medical profession at the Conference to be held in Brighton in June. Among the speakers contributing to the discussion were Messrs. C. S. Ashton, C. Beckwith, J. Plowright, and E. F. Salmon. A vote of thanks to Dr. Hall terminated the meeting.

Ealing.—A meeting of the Ealing and District Pharmacists' Association and the Ealing Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on April 19, in the chair. Mr. Seymour J. Price, F.C.I.B., gave an illustrated lecture entitled "Amid Alpine Snows" and showed some magnificent slides. A vote of thanks was carried with prolonged applause.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.—At the annual business meeting of the forty-ninth session (C. & D., April 16, p. 461) the following were elected office bearers:—*President*, Mr. J. W. Laing; *Vice-President*, Miss Margaret McA. Smith; *Secretary*, Miss Isabella A. Purdie; *Assistant Secretary*, Miss Agnes Donald; *Treasurer*, Mr. George Hedderwick; *Committee*, Past Presidents, with Misses Inglis and McEwan, Messrs. Aitken, Blackie, Hunter, Perrins, Teesdale and Young; *Prize Committee*, the President, Vice-President and secretary, with Messrs. Tait, Blackie and Knott.

Edinburgh.—A meeting of the Executive Council of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation was held in Edinburgh on April 14, Mr. Alex. A. Dick, Bellshill (President), in the chair. The other members of the Executive Council present were Messrs. P. M. Duff, W. S. Brown, Alex. Murray (Glasgow), J. H. Fisher (Dunfermline), B. Cartwright (Galashiels), W. G. McNab (Gorebridge), and Peter Nisbet (Leith). Among the matters dealt with were the following:—Representation of Pharmacy in Parliament: A report was given on the present position of this matter, and of the meetings of the committee set up to administer the special parliamentary fund. A report was given of the action taken against a member under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (liquid extract of cascara), from which it was learned that the procurator fiscal had abandoned the complaint, and that the case had accordingly been dropped. Indemnity claim against a member by a person who alleged that she suffered violent pains in her stomach, and that blisters appeared on her neck and certain parts of her body after she took a medicine dispensed by the member. It was reported that the federation's insurance company had repudiated the claim, and that it was unlikely that the case would be gone on with as the medicine had been analysed and found to be in accordance with the prescription. Action taken against a member under the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations (failure to keep drugs in a lockfast receptacle). It was reported that the case was being defended by the Federation. Complaints were made by members in connection with optical treatment accounts under the Insurance Acts, and doctors holding consultations with panel patients in chemists' shops. A report was given of what had been done in this matter, and further procedure was decided upon.

London (S.E.).—At a meeting of the South-East London Chemists' Association, held on April 3, a resolution was passed supporting the candidature of Mrs. Freke for the Council election. An instructive address on "The R.P.U. Business Training Course" was given by Mr. G. A. Mallinson, secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union.

Manchester.—The annual general meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held on April 13, Mr. J. H. Franklin (President) in the chair. The secretary (Mr. T. Miller) read the report of the Council. Mr. W. Kirkby, M.Sc., in proposing its adoption, paid

tribute to the secretary's abilities, and eulogised the work of the late Mr. Joseph Bell, Mr. C. A. Johnson, Mr. E. J. Woolley, and Mr. J. Douglas Guest, who had died since April 1926. The report was adopted. The treasurer (Mr. A. J. Pidd) submitted his thirtieth annual report, which showed a decrease in membership and a balance in hand of over £100. Regarding the annual subscription, it was agreed that 10s. 6d. per annum should be the amount. There was no contest this year in the election of the Council, only twenty-four candidates having been nominated; Mr. W. I. Scholes's nomination to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Joseph Bell completed the council. Votes of thanks were accorded to the President, Vice-Presidents, treasurer and secretary. The auditor (Mr. C. A. Vallance) and the librarian (Mr. W. Wyntt) were re-elected. After the routine business the President called upon Mr. E. H. Simmons (member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society) to open a discussion on parliamentary representation. Mr. Simmons referred to the necessity of having one or more members in Parliament for furthering the work of the Society, and commented on the ignorance displayed by the average member of Parliament on topics of pharmaceutical interest. He thought that £10,000 was too little, and would like to see the time when a levy of 5s. a head could be made to establish a "fighting fund" worthy of pharmacy. Mr. W. I. Scholes, speaking on behalf of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, said that the R.P.U. were "doing their bit." It behoved members to back up their efforts to ensure direct parliamentary representation. A discussion followed, and a vote of thanks to Messrs. Simmons and Scholes was carried.

Walthamstow.—A meeting of the Walthamstow Pharmaceutical Association was held recently, Mr. A. M. Brown (President) in the chair. Mr. W. Gray reported that the February whist drive resulted in a cheque for £17 for the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Brown afterwards appealed on behalf of the Parliamentary Fund.

Women Pharmacists.—The annual general meeting of the National Association of Women Pharmacists was held on April 27, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, the President (Mrs. Irvine) in the chair. The annual report, the President said, showed that the Association had had a most successful year. In announcing that Mrs. Freke would address the meeting and explain her policy, Mrs. Irvine said it was important for members to secure the return of a woman to the council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Numerically the Association was not strong enough to return a woman without help from the other associations, but it was essential that women should take their proper share in pharmacy organisation. Nothing but beneficial results could accrue from the co-operative efforts of men and women working together for the benefit of pharmacy, and several of the metropolitan associations had promised their support. With regard to the work of the Employment Bureau, Miss Andrews proposed that Mrs. Patterson should help her by dealing with all the correspondence. It was decided to try this arrangement until October. A vote of thanks was proposed to the retiring auditors (Miss Braithwaite and Miss Sharples). Mrs. Worth and Miss E. K. Hughes were elected in their place for the ensuing year. Mrs. Freke then addressed the meeting, and elaborated the five points of her policy. She said that the future greatly depended on the report of the Departmental Committee now sitting, and we should be prepared to fight against control by a Government department and maintain the Pharmaceutical Society as the central authority in British pharmacy. We had a legal right to be termed "chemists and druggists." Dispensing should be undertaken only by qualified chemists. At present there was no supervision over hospitals and doctors' surgeries, and although many hospitals recognised our qualification they were under no obligation to do so. The use of the place-name "pharmacy" should be restricted to registered chemists.—The President and committee will be "At Home" to members and all women pharmacists in the Loggia at the Chemists' Exhibition, Holland Park Hall, W., on May 11, from 6.30 to 8 p.m. Music and light refreshments.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

MEMBERS of the Conference who intend to contribute scientific papers are requested to notify the secretaries of the titles as early as possible, and to send the manuscripts not later than May 23. The following papers have been promised :-

- (1) "The Detection and Estimation of Vitamins A and D in Cod-liver Oil and Various Food Substances." By Frank Wokes, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., and S. G. Willimott, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.I.C.
- (2) "Some Constituents of Citrus Fruits." By S. G. Willimott, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.I.C., and Frank Wokes, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C.
- (3) "The Use of Certain Carbohydrates and Glucosides in the Differentiation of Members of the Salmonella Group of Food-poisoning Bacilli." By Frank Wokes, B.Sc., F.I.C., Ph.C., and Joseph H. Irwin, B.Sc.
- (4) "The Vitamin A in Orange Juice." By S. G. Willimott, Ph.D., B.Sc., A.I.C.
- (5) "The Detection of Chlorides in Mercuric Oxide." By G. J. W. Ferrey, B.Sc., A.I.C.
- (6) "A New Method of Locating the End-point in Alkaloidal Titrations." By C. Morton, B.Sc., Ph.C.
- (7) "Some Introductory Notes on the Use of Formaldehyde in the Separation of Phenols." By Alan H. Ware, Ph.C.
- (8) "The Detection of Carbolic Acid in Commercial Cresol by Means of Formaldehyde." By Alan H. Ware, Ph.C.
- (9) "Notes on Astringent Drugs." By Alan H. Ware, Ph.C.
- (10) "The Extractive of Ginger." By J. R. Walmsley, Ph.C., A.I.C., F.C.S.
- (11) "Stramonium and Other Species of Datura: A Comparative Study of Their Leaves." By Helen A. Timmerman, B.Sc.
- (12) "Stramonium and Other Species of Datura: A Comparative Study of Their Seeds." By Helen A. Timmerman, B.Sc.
- (13) "Sulphur Sublimatum." By C. Olive Griffiths, Burroughs Scholar.

Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., 93 Lewes Road, Brighton, ask us to mention that they will be pleased to welcome chemists at their works on the afternoon of June 24. Tea and light refreshments will be provided.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Executive Meeting

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 4-5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, on April 26. There were present: Messrs. Clement, Clubb, Forster, French, Gilligan, Hague, Hardy, Jackson, Keall, Marshall, Martin, Melhuish, Phillips, Rowsell, Scholes, Smalley, Tannner, and Young.

Mr. H. J. Martin was elected chairman and Mr. J. E. French vice-chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. P. F. Rowsell was re-elected treasurer. The business dealt with included the question of special wine licences for chemists, the Shops (Early Closing) Acts, the Landlord and Tenants Bill, and the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The variation in different samples of ext. cinchon. liq., B.P., was brought to the notice of the Drug Club. It was reported that an increase of remuneration for Insurance dispensing has been refused by the Ministry of Health, and that no acceptable alternative proposals have yet been arranged. The present terms are to be continued until June 1. A meeting of the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., was held afterwards.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

SUNDERLAND, H. E., 54 Wellington Street, Bradford, Manchester, chemist.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

ILLEGIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS

Mr. Dunnico asked the Minister of Health on April 23 whether his attention has been called to the complaint of the Nottingham City Insurance Committee that, owing to the careless way in which the prescriptions of panel patients are made out, chemists have great difficulty in deciphering them; and whether, in view of the dangers that might result to sick persons should mistakes be made in dispensing, he proposes to take any action in this matter?

Mr. Chamberlain: The only complaint of this kind received from the Nottingham Insurance Committee related to the assistant of an insurance practitioner, whose attention was at once called to the matter. I am not aware that there has since been any difficulty, and there does not appear to be any necessity to take any further action.

VACCINE SUPPLY

Dr. Drummond Shiels asked the Secretary of State for War, on May 3, the cost of running the Vaccine Department of the Royal Army Medical College in the last financial year; what would have been the cost if vaccine supplies had been bought from outside sources; and what is the estimated saving, if any, achieved by the present arrangement?

The Secretary of State for War (Sir Laming Worthington-Evans): I have no figures available later than for the year 1924-25. In that year the gross cost of the Department was shown as £3,608, while the value, at retail prices, of the vaccines produced is estimated at over £14,600. I have no reason to believe that, were later figures available, the saving shown would be materially different. I should add that the Department is maintained, not only for the production of vaccine, but for research work and for training officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Business Changes

BAILEYS, chemists, Matlock, will shortly open a pharmacy at Darley Dale.

CHAS. SALLAZ, LTD., 66 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, have opened a drug department.

MR. G. M. KEMP, chemist and druggist, 35 Ordnance Road, Enfield Wash, has opened a branch at 126 Hertford Road.

MR. B. BARD, chemist and druggist, has commenced business at 91 Cricklewood Lane, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2.

MR. T. WALMSLEY, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. R. Butler, chemist and druggist, 110 Great Horton Road, Bradford.

THE chemical and drug department of MR. S. L. Flores, 4 Brabant Court, Philpot Lane, London, E.C.3, is now managed by I. L. Flores, Mr. J. W. Henderson having vacated the position.

Deeds of Arrangement

FYFE, JOHN W. L. B., "druggist," 26A Newton Drive, Blackpool.—The creditors include:—Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., £70; C. A. Critchley & Co., Ltd., £38; Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., £23; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., £24; R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., £21.

MAY, FREDERICK BERTRAM, chemist and druggist, 31 Abbegate Street, Bury St. Edmunds.—Among the creditors are:—Battle, Hayward & Bower, £29; Bourgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., £45; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., £24; Kodak, Ltd., £39; Meggeson & Co., Ltd., £40; Sutton & Co., £50.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42, Cannon Street, E.C.4, May 5

GENERAL trading in the Mincing Lane produce markets continues on the dull side, but there has certainly been much more activity in the shellac, pepper and Japanese peppermint oil markets. This is entirely due, however, to speculators, who have been caught short: shellac shows an advance of about 3s. per cwt., and pepper 1d. to 2d. per lb. As anticipated, a further sharp advance has taken place in Norwegian cod-liver oil, and most sellers have temporarily withdrawn, owing to the poor results of the Finmarken fishing last week. Bombay cannabis indica is dearer, owing to a further increase in the duty. Menthol, saffron, asafetida and tragacanth are easier. Rhubarb is very firm and in fair demand. Ipecacuanha is on the easy side. Among the essential oils, Algerian and Bourbon geranium have advanced. Eucalyptus is dearer and difficult to find. Citronella oils are dull and on the easy side. Lemon has fluctuated considerably during the week, and at the close is much cheaper. Among pharmaceutical chemicals price changes are few and of little account. Citric and tartaric acids are firm, with higher Continental prices for the former; salicylates are, if anything, the turn easier. Phenolphthalein is active at the recent established prices; aspirin is quieter, and bromides firm. Hydroquinone is brisker, and methyl sulphonate easier. Phenazone is steadier and sulphonate easy. Among industrial chemicals business is on a fair scale with no changes of importance. Sodium acetate is weaker, but other acetic products are steady. Carbolic acid is distinctly quieter, but previous prices are maintained; crocyclic acid remains very firm. Among the vegetable oils and allied products, cotton is firm and dearer on an active market. Palm oils have declined further; linseed is steady, while turpentine is much cheaper. Paraffin wax and scale are again easier.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cannabis indica (Bombay tops)	Eucalyptus oil	Antimony	Acid oils
Citric acid	Ground nut oil	Asafetida	Heliotropine
Cod-liver oil	Peppermint oils	Caraway seed (Dutch)	Lemon oil (c.i.f.)
Cotton oil	Wax, veget. (Jp.)	Citronella oil	Methyl sulphonate
Geranium oils		Coriander seed (new crop)	Palm oils
Orange oil		Menthol	Paraffin wax
Pepper		Orange peel	and scale
Pulv. seidlitz		Sodium acetate	Saffron
Shellac		Tragacanth	Turpentine
Soda tart.			Wood oil
Tartar emetic			
	Phenazone		

Cablegrams

NEW YORK, May 5.—Business is fair. High-dried rhubarb has advanced to 55c. per lb. Menthol is lower at \$4.35 per lb., and hydrastis (golden seal) is also cheaper at \$4.65 per lb.

BERGEN, May 4.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 56,400,000, against 60,600,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-refined non-freezing oil is 63,769 hectolitres, against 89,268 last year. The quotation for finest new steam-refined non-freezing Lofoten oil is now from 170s. to 172s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is quiet. Kobe No. 1 is quoted at 3s. 7d. per lb. on the spot; afloat, 3s. 4d. c.i.f.; April-May shipment, 3s. 3d., and May-June shipment at 3s. 3d. c.i.f. No. 2 is 3s. 4d. spot and 3s. 1d. c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—There was a decidedly reactionary feeling in Chinese regulus, of which offers have been made down to about £60 per ton, ex warehouse, while parcels afloat are said to be obtainable at about £56 10s. c.i.f., and the quotation for shipment is given nominally at £45 c.i.f.

ASAFETIDA.—Owing to arrivals of about 150 packages prices are easier. Fine drop is £7 15s. per cwt.; good pinky

block £7, part pasty block £6 7s. 6d., down to £5 for ordinary part dressy.

CADMIUM is steady, with a good demand for Australian metal, which continues to monopolise attention at the "pegged" price of 1s. 10d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese 2½-lb. slabs offer at 2s. 7½d. per lb. on the spot, and for ¼-oz. tablets from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. is quoted as to position.

CANNABIS INDICA is higher in consequence of a further duty having been imposed by the Bombay Government. Stocks in London are extremely small, and 30s. per lb. is asked for good green genuine Bombay tops. African is offered at 2s. 3d.

CANTHARIDES.—An arrival of 40 cases of Chinese has taken place. The value to arrive is about 1s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot the value is about 2s., with one seller asking 3s. Russian is offered at 2s. 3d. per lb. on the spot.

CARAWAY SEED is again slightly easier, Dutch offering for prompt shipment at 36s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. For new crop (July-August shipment) a premium of about 2s. is wanted.

CARDAMOMS.—An auction of 150 cases Ceylon and Indian was held on Thursday, April 28, but only one case sold publicly at 6s. 6d. per lb. for good bold splits. Subsequently a fair quantity was disposed of. Another auction of 100 cases Ceylon is to be held to-day (Thursday).

CLOVES are quiet, Zanzibar offering at 8½d. per lb. on the spot. April-June shipment is 7½d., and July-September 7½d. per lb. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ended April 30 were 1,553, and the deliveries 302, leaving a stock of 13,353 bales, against 17,987 bales in 1926, and 13,856 bales in 1925. Up to April 30 the landings of Zanzibar in London have been 12,976, against 8,753 in 1926, while the deliveries amount to 7,226, against 4,966 last year.

COD-LIVER OIL.—The Norwegian market, as anticipated in our last issue (p. 529), shows a considerable advance, and up to 160s. to 165s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, has been paid for finest new non-freezing, steam-refined Lofoten oil. We understand that on Wednesday cables were received naming even a higher price, and the principal sellers have withdrawn for the time being. The reason for the withdrawal is said to be the very poor results obtained from the Finmarken fishing now in progress.

BERGEN, May 2.—The catch at Finmarken is poor and hindered by stormy weather. The total output of all the Norwegian cod fisheries, compared with that of the previous years, is as follows:—

	Yield of			Livers for
	To	Catch of	steam-refined	
Apr. 23, 1927 ..	56,600,000	63,020	hectol.	— hectol.
,, 24, 1926 ..	55,800,000	84,396	,,	10,437 "
,, 25, 1925 ..	38,900,000	68,742	,,	7,693 "
,, 26, 1924 ..	40,100,000	78,956	,,	11,305 "
,, 21, 1923 ..	34,700,000	66,408	,,	12,544 "

The yield of cod-liver oil this year is about 21,000 hectolitres smaller than that of 1926 for the same quantity of cod and at the same date, consequently the market is dearer, with a rising tendency. The quotation for non-freezing, steam-refined quality is 154s. per barrel c.i.f. London, but there are sellers asking up to 160s. (See cable for latest price.)

BERGEN, May 2.—The catch is now only going on in the Finmarken area, and it is the output in this district which will determine the further development of the market. Last week the catch was very poor, due to stormy weather and lack of bait. It is remarkable that at a meeting of fishermen application was made to the Government to be financed for their return home. All stockholders are now reserved, and many producers will not sell until they have seen the final result of the Finmarken fishery. Last week prices increased day by day, and the present deficit of about 25,500 barrels makes the situation still firmer. Due to constantly increasing prices mainly business for prompt shipment was settled. From some markets also contracts for fall and winter delivery were also placed.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white *glucose* (corn syrup) is unchanged at 21s. 3d. per cwt. for prompt to end of June delivery, ex store, London, duty paid. Dutch *maize starch powder* (cornflour) is 14s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for April-June delivery, is 14s. 3d. per cwt. net, ex store, London. Pearl starch is 13s. 9d. per cwt. for April-June delivery, ex store, London. Dutch *maize starch crystals* is 19s. 6d. on the spot, and American for April-June delivery is 19s. per cwt., ex store, London. Dutch *dextrin* is 21s. per cwt. for superior. American canary for April-June delivery is 17s. 9d. White, 17s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, London, for April-June. Dutch *farina* is 17s. per cwt. on the spot, and 16s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. for prompt shipment.

ERGOT remains quiet, with Russian or Polish offering at 2s. 6d. c.i.f. to come forward, and on the spot 2s. 8d. is wanted. Spanish on the spot is quoted at about 3s. 6d. to 4s.

GLYCERIN.—The British Convention price of makers is unchanged at £112 10s. per ton for chemically pure, in drums in five-ton lots on contract. We understand that offers of

Continental chemically pure are again being made at slightly below this rate.

PECACUANHA.—Prices are somewhat weak, second-hand sellers of Matto Grosso asking 23s. to 24s. per lb.; Minas is 22s. The deliveries of Cartagena during April were good and the price remains at 14s. 6d. to 15s.

LIME JUICE.—Good green raw quality West Indian is scarce at from 2s. to 2s. 3d. per gallon; prime green is unobtainable.

LYCOPODIUM is steady at 7s. per kilo on the spot for treble-sifted in lots of half cwt.

MAGNESIUM is steady at 3s. 9d to 4s. 3d. for small ingots and sticks, and powder is from 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quality and quantity.

MALE FERN OIL is practically non-existent here, and the price is nominal at 7s. 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL is easier, Kobayashi-Suzuki offering on the spot at 17s. per lb., and "outside" brands at 16s. 9d.; forward positions are quoted at 15s. 9d. c.i.f. for April-May and May-June shipment.

MERCURY.—There has been but little change, and although the demand cannot be called brisk, the tone continues quite firm, with sellers on the spot generally asking £23, although in some quarters quotations vary down to £22 15s. The New York market is still very firm, although the demand from that quarter is not so lively as it was some time ago. There is very little offering by the Continental producers, who evidently have very little stock which is not earmarked.

OPIUM.—The London market for Turkey druggists' is unchanged at 2s. 1d. per unit for 10½ per cent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—"During the past fortnight arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 2,269; "softs," 173; and Malatia, 343 cases. Stocks amounted to:—Druggists', 371; "softs," 84; and Malatia, 167 cases. Sales included 117 cases druggists' at £T26·29; 3 cases "softs" at £T30·0; and 62 cases Malatia at £T26. Sterling exchange stands at 943 piastres. In consequence of the large demand here and in Smyrna for Japan, America and the Continent the market is brisk. Since most of the sowings took place in winter much rain will be required in April and in May. Some rain fell during the past few days, but the principal centres of cultivation, such as Karahissar and Akshehir, complain that the rainfall has been inadequate.

ORANGE PEEL.—Good bright machine-cut so-called Maltese is offered at 1s. 6d. per lb., and seconds at 1s. 4d. per lb.

PEPPER has been in active demand and prices are higher on "bear" covering. Fair black Singapore has been sold on the spot at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., and for March-May shipment from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. c.i.f. has been paid, closing on Wednesday at 11s. 6d. value. Lampung has been sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. on spot; March-May, also May-July, shipment has changed hands at 11s. to 1s. 0d., April-June at 11s. 6d. to 1s. 0d., and August-October at 9s. 6d. to 1s. c.i.f. Tellicherry and Alleppy is 11s. 6d. spot; March-May, 10s. 6d. c.i.f. New York, and 10s. 6d. c.i.f. Continent. White Muntok has been dealt in at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. spot. March-May shipment has changed hands at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., and August-October at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f. d.w.

PLATINUM.—Although the quotation of the leading home refiners at £19 10s. per oz. is now more in line with outside sellers, the demand has remained slow, with business easily done at £19 5s.

RHUBARB is in fair demand at firm rates. Rough round High-dried is scarce on the spot, being held for 2s. 3d.

RUBBER is easier by about ½d. per lb. on the week. The liquidation of the May position was responsible for the slight break in prices. The Colonial Office announcement reducing the imports (for the May-July quarter) from Ceylon and F.M. States to 60 per cent, has so far had no material effect on the market. It is recognised that this reduction will not make itself felt for the time being, as there are several big shipments already on the way to London. We consider that stocks will begin to decline in July until the end of the year. Last week, on account of exceedingly heavy shipments, landings exceeded deliveries by 1,523 tons. The London stock now stands at 67,034 tons, against 18,942 tons at the corresponding date last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and May, 1s. 7d.; June, 1s. 8d.; July-September, 1s. 8d.; October-December, 1s. 9d. per lb.

SAFFRON is easy at from 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. per lb. for Valencia as to quality.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica is quoted from second-hands at 2s. 6d. and Lima-Jamaica at 2s. 2d. Native-Jamaica is from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. for palish to good red, Mexican can be had at 11d.

SEEDS.—Although there is a little more inquiry actual business is still very slow, and prices remain about the same. **ANISE.** Spanish is 49s., and Russian 70s. per cwt. on the spot. **CANARY** is neglected. **Mazagan** is 16s. 9d. spot. **Saffi** 16s. 3d., **Tangier** 17s., good bold Spanish 26s., and

small 22s. per cwt. **CUMIN**: Morocco is 32s. 6d. and Maltese 42s. 6d. on the spot. **CORIANDER**: Morocco remains at 42s. 6d. spot and new crop is offered at 20s. per cwt. c.i.f. for June-July shipment; Russian, 28s. to 30s. spot. **FENUGREEK**: Morocco is 16s. 3d. spot. **DILL** is 21s. 6d. per cwt. **HEMP**: Manchurian, 14s. to 15s. per cwt. **LINSEED**: Magazan is 20s. spot. **MUSTARD**: English is 30s. per cwt., but lacks demand.

SENEGA is steady at from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, and a few bales have been sold at the lower figure.

SHELLAC shows a considerable advance largely due to a squeeze of "bear" operators, and prices have risen from 30s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt., compared with a week ago. Up to 200s. to 202s. 6d. has been paid for usual standard TN orange quality on the spot. Fine orange is 220s. to 310s., pure button 235s., and AC cakey 185s. to 190s. per cwt. Sales to arrive include TN for April-May and May-June shipment at from 167s. 6d. to 195s. per cwt. c.i.f. A large business has been done in the delivery market, including May at from 167s. to 202s., August at from 171s. to 208s. to 206s., and October at 175s. to 207s. 6d.

SQUILL—Fine white quality, ex wharf, is offered at 24s. 6d. per cwt., and not quite so good at 21s. 6d. Fair average quality to arrive is quoted at 20s. c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Owing to arrivals prices are generally easier. Fine white flake is offered at £31 per cwt., medium pale ribbon at £26, and intermediate grades down to £20 per cwt. Persian leaf is quoted at from £14 to £15 per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction on Thursday, April 28, twenty-two tins Bourbon and six tins Tahiti were bought in. Another auction of 30 tins will be held on Friday, May 6.

WAX, BEES'.—The market is firm, with fair business passing. Spot sales include Dar-es-Salaam at from £8 12s. 6d. to £8 15s. per cwt.: Morocco, £8 2s. 6d.; Benguela, £8 6s. per cwt., ex warehouse. For Abyssinian or Benguela £8 2s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—Japanese is firmer, spot offering at 90s. per cwt.; April-May shipment is 85s., and May-June, 84s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

THERE is considerable activity in some of the essential oils this week, although actual consuming demand is not brisk. Eucalyptus is scarce on the spot and dearer. Geranium oils are expected to go to still higher levels. Sicilian orange is dearer. Japanese peppermint has been active in all positions, and sellers have withdrawn. American is firmer in some directions. Citronella oils are weak. Lemon underwent a sharp decline last week, but recovered slightly.

ABIES SIBERICA.—Spot supplies of the genuine Russian pine oil B.P. of direct import are offered at 3s. 9d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is unchanged at 2s. 9d. per lb. on the spot. For shipment 2s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted in drums, and 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. in cases and leads.

BERGAMOT.—Current forward quotations are somewhat irregular. During the week from 26s. 9d. to 27s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. has been quoted, but for one brand 29s. 6d. c.i.f. is wanted. On the spot 28s. would buy, although in some directions sales are reported at higher rates.

CAJUPUT is rather weak, with sellers on the spot at from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

CASSIA is firm at 7s. per lb. on the spot for 80 to 85 c.a. and for shipment from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is quoted for shipment at 5s. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot 5s. 5d. is asked for drums.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is dull and easier at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. on the spot, and for shipment 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. c.i.f. Java is steady on the spot at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9d., and cheaper at 1s. 8d. c.i.f.

CLOVE.—B.P. oil in druggists' quantities is quoted at from 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb. High percentage for manufacturing has been sold at 5s. 3d. in bulk quantities.

EUCALYPTUS is scarce on the spot and firm. Spot sales of 75 to 80 per cent. cineol have been made at 1s. 9d. per lb. Arrival price is higher, but indefinite.

GERANIUM.—There are indications of still higher levels being reached. For shipment, 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb. c.i.f. was asked during the week, and at the close the equivalent of 12s. 6d. c.i.f. was quoted at Réunion. Spot holders appear to have withdrawn, 12s. 6d. being asked, with no buyers at present. Small lots of Algerian may be obtained at 11s. 6d. on the spot, which also represents the forward quotation, quay, Algiers.

GINGERGRASS is steady on the spot at 7s. 6d. per lb.

LEMON has been quite erratic and fluctuating daily. A decidedly weak tone has prevailed in primary markets, due to financial considerations, and sales have been made down to about 7s. per lb. c.i.f.; subsequently an improvement took place and from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 8d. c.i.f. is quoted as to brand. There are sellers on the spot at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. c.i.f.

although it is reported that 8s. 6d. was paid this week for a well-known brand. Fair sales of Californian distilled have been made at 5s. 9d., in large drums.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is steady on the spot at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and for shipment 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 4d. c.i.f. to arrive.

LIME.—West Indian distilled has been in good demand at 28s. per lb. For direct importation, the quotation is 30s. Hand-pressed is nominally 40s., and the small stocks are steadily decreasing.

NUTMEG on the spot is unchanged at 6s. 9d. per lb.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is higher for prompt shipment at from 9s. 9d. up to 10s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot value is 9s. 6d. to 10s. West Indian is 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. on the spot, according to seller.

PEPPERMINT.—A firmer tone is noted in some directions this week in American natural tin oil, following adverse reports on the plantings, which have, however, to be confirmed. For shipment from 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb. c.i.f. represents the value. Last week this might have been shaded for some brands. On the spot 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. is quoted for leading brands. HGH is offered at 23s. 6d. c.i.f. for May-June shipment, and spot is 25s. 6d. A fair amount of activity has been shown in Japanesio demerolised. A "squeeze" in January-March has resulted in a rapid advance, with sales at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb., and buyers at the higher figure. April-May has buyers at 7s. 10½d., and July-August 7s. 7½d. buyers. Spot has been sold at 7s. 9d., the nominal quotation being 8s. with no sellers in any position.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguayan has been in demand, and the spot quotation remains steady at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. For shipment, about 6s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish appears to be scarce on the spot. Recently sales have been reported at from 2s. to 2s. 4½d. per lb.

SPIKE.—Spanish on the spot is unchanged with sellers at from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb.

THYME.—Distillation of the new crop will commence in about a month. On the spot 28 to 30 per cent. has been sold at 3s. 6d. per lb.

WORMWOOD is steady at 31s. 6d. per lb. for American.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

PRICE changes are very few and of minor importance. Salicylates are unchanged on quotation, but the markets are not so strong and business is dragging. Seasonable products such as citric and tartaric acids are kept at high rates, but business is quiet so far.

ACETANILIDE continues dull, with prices averaging about 1s. 6d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder.

ADEPS LANE.—B.P. anhydrous is quoted at 5½d. per lb. in one-cwt. kegs, and less for quantity.

AMMON. BENZOATE.—Makers quote 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per lb., as to quantity.

ASPIRIN shows no change, and business has fallen off somewhat: quotations run from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb., according to quantity and brand.

BARBITONE is a competitive market, with most business at about 6s. 4d. per lb.; some offers for small lots up to 6s. 6d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE continues to be quoted at the higher price of 1s. 11d. per lb. for f.f.c., but business is negligible.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is steady and fairly active: British, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., ex works; Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s. 6d. spot.

BROMIDES.—The general slowness of business continues, but prices are firm: ammonium, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 9½d.; granular, 1s. 9d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE on spot is offered by dealers at 1s. 3d. per lb., and their quotations for forward positions for quantities are slightly less.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is offered on spot at 3s. 2½d. to 3s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity, with one source mentioning 3s. 2d. for duty-paid crystals.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Business has been decidedly slack, but prices from dealers based on Continental quotations are still firm at high rates. One Continental maker is now asking up to 1s. 8d. c.i.f., less 5 per cent. The average quotation is about 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. c.i.f., less 5 per cent. On the spot 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d. less 5 per cent., is asked.

CREOSOTE, B.P., has been called for now and again, with dealers quoting at about 1s. 9d. per lb. for spot.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains at from 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE has received more inquiry, with dealers' prices at about 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

HELIOTROPINE is about 6d. per lb. cheaper, offering at 4s. 6d. per lb.

HEXAMINE continues in fair demand; prices vary as to grade and quantity from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb. for powder up to free-running crystals.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—Makers quote at 1s. 4d. per gallon, naked at works, for 12 vols.

HYDROQUINONE is more active now that it is known that the Treasury Exemption Order will not be issued: spot is steady at 3s. 11½d. to 4s. per lb.; slightly less forward in quantities.

LACTIC ACID is slow and unchanged: B.P., from 2s. 6d. per lb.; technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £39 per ton.

METHYL SALICYLATE is not so firm as last week, and business has been dragging: quoted at about 1s. 6½d. per lb.; some sales in quantity might be at lower figures.

METHYL SULPHONAL is cheaper, with business poor at from 10s. 8d. to 10s. 9d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR shows no further change, with German B.P. the cheapest as quoted from 58s. to 60s. per cwt., in cases.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) is offered on spot at about 1s. 9d. per lb. in kegs; slightly less for quantities to come forward; market quiet.

PARALDEHYDE is unchanged and quiet at from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN continues in fair demand, with prices keen for good business in the region of 2s. 10d. to 3s. per lb.

PHENAZONE is steadier this week on a slightly lower basis than when the import duty was first removed: dealers quote from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per lb., the lower price for quantities to come forward.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is very steady and active. Considerable business has been done lately at the now established price of 5s. 11d. to 6s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

PIPERAZINE remains slack; offered in kilo lots at 2s. per oz., in bottles.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—Makers quote from 16s. 8d. to 17s. 5d. per lb., as to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—There is still a general lack of demand, but prices are well maintained at about 6½d. per lb., in drums.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is neglected at from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Crystals in one-cwt. lots are quoted at 7s. 3d. per lb.

RESORCIN is still quoted on spot at about 4s. 3d. per lb., but less for good business.

SODA TARTARATA.—B.P. pulv. is dearer at 92s. 6d. per cwt. for five cwt. in one delivery and 95s. for one to four cwt. Pulv. seidlitz is also higher at 73s. 9d. per cwt. for five cwt. in one delivery and 75s. 6d. for one to four cwt.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is substantially unchanged, with business of little account. The tone is not so strong owing to an easier feeling in carbolic acid: quoted at about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. for quantities.

SALOL continues to be quoted at the controlled rates of 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¾d. per lb., and 1½d. per lb. more for powder; business on the quiet side.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is moving in fair quantities, with prices steady, at from about 1s. 8d. for quantities, in barrels.

SODIUM CITRATE.—Makers quote B.P.C., 1923, at from 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is offered at about 9s. per lb., but less would be taken for good orders.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.) is not so firm this week, and business has been slower; quotations are so far unchanged: crystals from 1s. 10d., and powder from 1s. 9½d. per lb., for quantities.

SULPHONAL is easy at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d. per lb.; business is poor.

TANNIC ACID.—B.P. *levis* is steady at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

TARTAR EMETIC.—B.P. crystal or powder is dearer at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—The market is about level on the week; business has been moderate, there being no great demand; prices continue at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. for foreign.

TERPIN HYDRATE continues slack at about 1s. 6d. per lb. in quantities.

THEOBROMINE.—Pure alkaloid is quoted at 9s. 6d. to 10s. per lb., and theobromine sodium salicylate at 6s. 3d. per lb.

THYMOL is fairly steady, although business has not been sustained: B.P. fine white is quoted from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) is very quiet, and quoted prices would be shaded for good orders; quoted from 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per lb.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry duty during the period April 14 to 26 inclusive are the

following:—Acetic anhydride, £548; acetyl salicylic acid, £919; adrenal acetate, £139; argyrol, £700; butyl alcohol, £1,785; cocaine hydrochlor, £831; formic acid, £161; hydroquinone, £293; isopropyl alcohol, £1,615; magnesium hydroxide, £377; musk ambrette, £116; phosphorus oxychloride, £165; quinine ethyl carbonate, £105; sodium glycerophosphate, £247; synthaline, £276; thorium nitrate, £3,803; undescribed chemicals, £2,642.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, May 4.

THE little change to record reflects the generally steady tone of the market. Business has been on a fair scale and is not limited to just a few products. Acetate of soda continues to weaken on a dull market. Acetone may harden a little before the month is out.

ACETIC ACID continues steady, with an average demand, and prices are as last week (p. 535).

ACETONE has been meeting with steady business at the new controlled rates, as given last week (p. 535).

ALUM has been inquired for forward delivery, which is quoted at slightly under the spot price of lump at £8 15s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) has been more active, but prices for contracts are being cut badly: spot, 99.95 per cent., about 1s. per lb., in loaned cylinders, carriage paid.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is steady but quiet at last week's prices (p. 535).

ARSENIC.—A fair demand is reported for white Cornish powder, the current quotation being about £15 10s. per ton, f.o.r. mines. Mexican high-grade is still offering on the basis of £16 15s. c.i.f.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is still very quiet at prices given last week (p. 536).

COPPER SULPHATE is steady and in fairly active demand for export at from £24 15s. up to £25 5s. f.o.b., for casks, less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Foreign makes are easier on spot, offering at from 95s. to 97s. 6d. per cwt., and on c.i.f. terms up to 102s. 6d. c.i.f. is asked for 99 to 100 per cent. A moderate business is being done.

EPSOM SALT is quiet at last week's prices (p. 536).

FORMALDEHYDE is steady and fairly active at last week's prices (p. 536).

FORMIC ACID has been in brisk demand, and prices for 35 per cent. in carboys are firm at £46 12s. 6d. to £46 per ton, as to quantity.

GLAUBER'S SALT is receiving some attention, mostly forward delivery: spot, commercial quality, £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store; cheaper forward in quantities.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Red lead is steady and in fair demand at £33 2s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. London. White lead, dry, £33; ground in oil, £34 10s., c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID continues firm at last week's prices (p. 536).

POTASH CAUSTIC is unchanged at the Convention rates given last week.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE is being maintained at recent advanced rates, but business is quiet: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £28 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper forward.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is quiet, with spot about 3d. per lb. for fair quantities.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE has been dull since prices were advanced, but the market is steady at about 53d. to 52d. per lb. in two-cwt. drums.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE has been quieter but steady on the quotation of 7½d. per lb. for yellow, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM ACETATE is still slow, and prices are now down to about £17 17s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store, for quantities.

SODIUM CHLORATE is available on spot in small lots at about 3d. to 3½d. per lb. Quantities to arrive at a shade under 3d. per lb.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE has been moving in fair volume, with prices from all sources steady: dealers offer pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, at £15 7s. 6d. per ton, and commercial lump at £9 per ton, in casks, ex wharf. British makers quote pea crystals to home consumers on contract at £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SULPHUR is fairly active and very firm, with crude at £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. c.i.f. There is a good demand for refined roll at £10 15s.; Sicilian flowers, £13 7s. 6d. c.i.f. for arrival.

ZINC PRODUCTS.—The trade demand has been quiet and with the continued unsettlement in the situation for metal buyers are operating from hand to mouth. Zinc ashes are offering at from £10 10s. to about £11 5s., according to percentage. There is a fair demand for zinc oxide at from about £33 up to £48, and even £50 for high-grade.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—There is little alteration to record; carbolic acid crystals are quieter, but holders are maintaining previous prices. ANILINE OIL continues steady on a bright market: 7d. per lb., in loaned drums, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is unchanged at 7d. per lb. BETA-NAPHTHOL is moving well at about 1s. per lb., carriage paid. TOLUOL has been in better inquiry: commercial 90's, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 0½d.; pure, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3½d. per gallon, at works. XYLOL remains dull, commercial 2s. 1d.; pure, about 2s. 6d. per gallon, at works. CAEBOLIC ACID crystals are quoted at about 9d. per lb., f.o.b., in drums with over-casks, with the market distinctly quieter. CRESYLIC ACID holds firm and continues in active demand at 2s. 4d. per gallon, naked. NAPHTHALENE is meeting with some inquiry, with quotations for flakes and balls at about £14 per ton, f.o.b. Hamburg. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is offered at £46 per ton, in drums, ex wharf; much cheaper for large quantities. PYRIDINE remains idle at about 8s. per gallon, f.o.b. PITCH has finished for this season, and is now nominal at 72s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A NUMBER of important changes are recorded this week. Cotton oil is firm and dearer on a busy market. Palm oils show further weakness and remain dull. Linseed oil is steady, while turpentine has reached very low rates. ACID OILS.—Lower prices are quoted on a dull market: coconut and/or palm kernel, 35s.; groundnut, 32s.; soya, 27s., spot. CASTOR is unchanged: British pharmaceutical is 54s. per cwt.; first pressings, 49s.; second pressings, 45s., spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT remains quiet, but prices are maintained: deodorised, spot, 47s. 6d.; Ceylon, 40s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 44s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON.—The firmer tone reported last week is fully maintained and prices are slightly higher for all grades: deodorised, 46s.; common edible, 44s.; soap-making, 42s.; crude, 37s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT is still dull but dearer on quotation: deodorised, spot, 54s.; crude Oriental, 46s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL continues quiet but fairly steady: deodorised, 46s. 9d.; crude, 40s. 6d. spot. PALM shows a further fall for all grades and is still very quiet: Lagos, 33s. 7½d.; softs, 33s.; mediums, 33s. 3d.; hards, 33s. 6d.; bleached, 36s. 3d. spot. RAPE is quiet and about unchanged: refined, barrels, 49s. 6d.; crude, 47s. 6d. per cwt. spot. SOYA is slow of sale and unchanged: deodorised, 41s.; crude, about 38s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Quoted prices are practically level on the week for all positions: on spot, 32s. 9d.; May, 31s. 9d.; May-August, 32s.; September-December, 33s. 3d. Boiled oil, spot, 36s. 9d. Hull, on spot, 32s. 6d.; May-August, 32s. 7½d.; September-December, 32s. 10½d. TURPENTINE has gone from bad to worse on the slackness of demand, weakness in America, and the continued heavy receipts; the market seems likely to go lower, although sellers are shy after the big fall. Deliveries for last week were 2,655 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 47,378 barrels, compared with 41,650 barrels the same period last year. Stocks were reduced to 30,075 barrels, comparing with 20,210 barrels a year ago. Spot closes at 44s. 3d.; June, 44s. 9d.; July-December, 46s. per cwt. RESIN was very irregular, although there has been more demand at the decline. C.i.f. terms for shipment from America were as follows: B/F, 20s. 6d. to 20s. 10½d.; G/I, 21s. 4½d.; K/M, 21s. 7½d.; W.G., 25s.; and W.W., 28s. per cwt. Terms ex-wharf were about 9d. more, except for the top grade, which is comparatively scarce. WOOD.—Hawkeye is dull and easier on quotation at about 125s. per cwt. spot.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Paraffin wax and scale are again easier on a dull market; other items show little change, but lubricating oils are dull and unsteady or spot. There has been a better demand for solvent naphtha. BENZOL continues steady and fairly active: standard motor, 1s. 6d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons; crude 65's, 1s. 12d.; pure, 2s. FUEL OIL is unchanged at last week's prices (p. 536). PARAFFIN WAX and SCALE.—Wax is dull and unsteady at from 2½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is again cheaper as offered for shipment at about £16 12s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. PARAFFIN OILS.—Market is steadier but rather quiet: standard white, 1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Russian prime white kerosene, 6½d. to 7d., ex wharf, 7½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 11d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf. WHITE OILS are easy and dull at last week's prices (p. 536). SOLVENT NAPHTHAS.—There has been a better demand for 90 to 160 at 1s. 4d.; heavy 90 to 190 remains dull at 1s. per gallon, naked at works. PETROLEUM JELLIES quiet and unchanged: white to snow-white, £38 to £57; amber and yellow, £18 to £23; dark stiff green, £12 5s. per ton, barrels free, ex wharf. LUBRICATING OILS.—Conditions are unsettled and business at the prices given last week (p. 536).



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Chemists and the Sale of Poisons

SIR,—May I crave space to explain an unfortunate misunderstanding of what I said at the meeting to hear candidates in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Great Russell Street, W.C., on May 3? In my effort at brevity, I unconsciously omitted an essential point in my statement. What I had in my mind was the retail sale of commercial heavy poisons, such as for use in agriculture and horticulture and various industrial and technical purposes. Our monopoly in the retail sale of such poisons means nothing to the majority of chemists, and has for the most part never been in the hands of the ordinary chemist. Though they bulk largely in my own business as a country chemist in an agricultural area, they must be of little interest to chemists in such places as the London area. But my sales for such poisons do not come to me because of the Pharmacy Acts, because they can be purchased, and have always been purchased, in my town from seedsmen and ironmongers; but, being a chemist and having trained myself in agricultural, horticultural and technical requirements, I can supply and give the needed information and advice to customers, and hence purchasers by preference come to me. That business will remain if the Pharmacy Acts were repealed tomorrow. For poisons used in medicine and surgery and the practice of pharmacy proper, of course, I claim that these should be in the hands of chemists only. One question suggested that we qualified only to secure a monopoly in the sale of poisons. That is inaccurate. Chemists qualified under the 1852 Act to be able to dispense medical prescriptions and to attain the opportunity of doing this by informing the public in the restricted title "pharmaceutical chemist." The same is the object of the qualification under the 1868 Act, which adopts the assistants' qualification of the 1852 Act as the standard. Section 3 of the 1868 Act distinctly states that chemists and druggists are those engaged in dispensing medical prescriptions, and the Qualifying examination obviously makes that far more important than a mere monopoly to sell poisons. This duty of selling poisons was thrust upon us in 1868, and has been a source of more worry and trouble than the financial results justify. The right and duty of dispensing all medical prescriptions was the great aim of the Society's policy in 1852 and also in 1868. It is still maintained. We were put off with a mere Poisons Act in 1868; but it is now being most strongly sought after by the Council, and when it is attained, the ideal of pharmacy, namely, dispensing of all medicines by the registered chemist, we shall not worry about the lesser thing of a monopoly in the retailing of general commercial poisons, which have been more of a worry than a remuneration to the great body of chemists and druggists. That was what I understood I had said, and not knowing I had omitted the essential point in my reference to poisons, I was on the spur of the moment puzzled and surprised by the questions put. I know now that I am wholly responsible for the misunderstanding, which I regret. I am a whole-hearted supporter of the Council's policy that the dispensing of all medicines should be the function of the chemist.—

Yours sincerely,

JAMES JACK.

Government Poisons Committee

SIR,—The reprint from the "British Medical Journal" of the evidence submitted by the British Medical Association to the Poisons Committee (C. & D., April 30, p. 519) is chiefly remarkable for the number of bouquets which are handed out to pharmacists; indeed, if some of the statements had been written by a most ardent supporter of the Pharmaceutical Society they could not have expressed our views better. To many of us who have suffered from the active opposition or the silent

contempt of doctors in the past this evidence reads as though a better spirit of co-operation had arrived, and augurs well for the future relationship of the two professions. Take, for example, the reply about the general conditions of the sale of poisons: the Association reports that this has been satisfactory and that there has been a practically total absence of complaint, thus fully endorsing the work of the Society and retail chemists under the present conditions. Then, again, the statement that the chemist keeping an open shop is a pharmacist, and not a mere dispenser, is an admission with regard to the value of our training and qualification which really amounts to a testimonial. Further, the remark that although dispensing is not such a difficult matter in the doctor's dispensary as it used to be owing to the fact that many things are now provided in an easily handled form by the wholesale druggist, "the more difficult preparations are naturally still left in the hands of the pharmacist"—could there be a more concise summary of the arguments which chemists have been putting forward for years? The only evidence which was not favourable to pharmacists was that relating to the dispensing of doctors in their own surgeries. Perhaps it would have been too much to expect anything else at the present stage of affairs; medical men have been in possession of the right to do this work and to draw the income from it, and it will require a good deal more educational work, both to the profession and to the public, before they even consider giving it up. At the same time, I think that the argument adduced that the division of dispensing and prescribing would increase the cost of treatment to the patient is hardly one to put a stop to such a step, as such a system is already in force in most Continental countries. But the most amazing part of the evidence given by the Association, at any rate to the chemist who has followed the history of these things, is that relating to counter prescribing; to find that we fill a useful position in providing the public with occasional tonics, etc., when they ask us to make up something of the sort, is indeed a striking vindication of our past attitude in this matter. To find this function of the chemist recognised by the Association comes as a surprise to most of us, and it marks a distinct advance on the attitude described in your reprint of "Counter Prescribing" (p. 538), under the "Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago." One other thing which it is good to read in this evidence is that the Association puts it forward very urgently that neither doctors nor pharmacists are in need of any more regulations.—Faithfully yours,

BOUQUET (2/5).

SIR,—If, as you state in your editorial article, "How do we stand now?" (C. & D., April 30, p. 524), the matters under the consideration of the Government Poisons Committee show signs of bringing all dealings with poisons under the same style of control as the "dangerous" drugs, then pharmacists in retail shops are in for a very harassing time indeed. Another new addition to our worries will be the preparations scheduled under the Therapeutic Substances Act; and if such things as cod-liver oil, ergot, digitalis, etc., are liable to be included because they cannot be standardised by chemical tests, then, as "Xrayser III" says, it is possible that many retailers will not undertake the distribution of these things. We know already from our experiences with foods, photographic films, etc., which are dated, what constant care is required to see that none of the stock is allowed to run out of date, and we have no wish for these responsibilities to be increased unnecessarily. If all retail chemists were to adopt the attitude that these things were not worth the trouble of keeping, we should ultimately arrive at the ridiculous position of being the only retailers qualified to sell them, and not being able to do so on account of the onerous restrictions. Again, if the control of the sale of poisons was handed over to the Home Office or the Ministry of Health, it would be quite in keeping with the modern system of legislation for some clause to be introduced into any new Act giving the department responsible the power to make its own regulations without reference to Parliament, and one can see at a glance what a position the chemist would be in.—Yours, etc.,

ENACTED (3/5).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. S., Ltd. (9/3).—**PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.**—The process for the manufacture of peroxide of hydrogen from barium peroxide is given in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," but it is one requiring careful chemical control with knowledge of actual content of peroxide and estimation and adjustment of the content of hydrogen peroxide in the final product. It is more economical to buy the article than to make it.

G. R. T. (21/3).—**EGG-YOLK SEPARATION.**—The usual method of separating egg-yolk from white of egg is by hand, the egg shell being cracked about the middle and the egg separated into two halves, the white being allowed to run over the edge of each half shell as the yolk is turned from one to the other. It is usual to turn the whole yolk and the separated white into small basins, care being needed to prevent breaking the skin surrounding the yolk, and if this occurs only a small amount of the separated components are contaminated. This method allows examination of each egg, the smell and appearance indicating freshness. This is important, as a single bad egg will spoil a large number of good eggs. Anyone with average skill soon becomes expert at making a clean and quick separation, and this method is followed even where large quantities of fresh eggs are used. Separation of yolk is possible by allowing the contents of the egg to pass down a slotted slide, but we do not know of anyone making such device for sale. Large users of egg-yolk often buy this separately as Chinese (frozen) yolk; whilst frozen white is also available.

G. L. (28/3).—**WOOD WORM IN FURNITURE.**—As it is only the soft wood back of the mahogany chest of drawers that is attacked by wood worm, it is safer and cheaper to cut out all the infected wood and replace it. The treatment otherwise consists in soaking the perforations with paraffin or turpentine applied with a feather. It is an advantage to dissolve a little beeswax in the turpentine. The after-treatment consists in filling up the holes with softened beeswax.

F. G. F. (28/3).—**DRY SHAMPOO POWDER.**—

Orris powder	...	...	...	5ij.
Rice flour	...	...	...	3j. 5vj.
Coumarin	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Mix intimately.				

To be sprinkled among the hair and brushed off with a clean brush, prolonging the draw of the brush to the end of the hairs.

Panel (29/3).—**SUPPLY OF DRUGS BY PANEL PRACTITIONERS.**—(1) *Rural Areas.*—If, in any area, a patient finds difficulty in obtaining supplies from a chemist because of distance or difficulty of access, his panel doctor may be required by the Insurance Committee to provide him with all the drugs and appliances he needs. In the first instance the Insurance Committee for the area must decide for each person who experiences difficulty in obtaining medicine in the regular way (that is by prescription through a chemist) whether such person shall be supplied by the doctor or shall obtain from a chemist. If the Insurance Committee requires the doctor to supply he is bound by his terms of service to supply to his patient any drugs and appliances which are necessary. The Committee, however, cannot compel a practitioner to supply all drugs and medicines required by his panel patients if he can satisfy them that he does not dispense any medicines for his private patients. It is not for the practitioner to decide whether he will issue a prescription to his patient or supply him personally with the necessary drugs or appliances. He cannot, at will, stop supplying personally and issue a prescription to be dispensed by a chemist, and vice versa, he cannot, at will, stop issuing prescriptions and supply personally. (2) *Ordinary arrangements.*—It is only in a rural area where patients experience difficulty in obtaining drugs and appliances through a chemist that a practitioner is allowed to supply these. Apart from a rural area, therefore, the only drugs which a practitioner is required to supply personally are those

which are ordinarily or necessarily administered by a practitioner in person, or those which are required in an emergency. Even in the case of those personally administered, there are certain exceptions (which are included in a list attached to the Distribution Scheme) for which the practitioner may issue a prescription instead of supplying them himself. Appliances need not be supplied by a practitioner except in cases of emergency.

A. L. (29/3).—**CLOUDY LEMONADE.**—In making cloudy lemonade ordinary oil of lemon is employed, as it is the oil thrown out that gives the cloudy appearance. A suitable formula for the essence is:—

Oil of lemon	...	...	...	...	1½ oz.
Isopropyl alcohol	...	...	...	...	½ gall.
Water	...	...	...	...	16 oz.
Lemon colour	...	...	...	...	½ oz.

R. P. E. (30/3) and *A. J.* (28/3).—It is not possible to give exact information as to salaries as so much depends upon the qualifications and experience of the assistant and the class of business. If you study recent replies on the subject you should be able to form a good idea of prevailing rates.

J. H. (2/4).—**STORAGE OF PARRISH'S SYRUP.**—The difficulty you experience in the storage of Parrish's syrup in wooden barrels is one that is common to all aqueous and spirituous liquids, but the syrup makes the leakage obvious. The trouble is caused by shrinkage of the wood above the level of liquid with consequent opening of the seams and seepage unless moisture in contents of the barrel is sufficient to swell the wood above the fluid level and prevent the crack extending below the level of the liquid. With syrup the water available for swelling the wood is negligible. The loss by leakage can be moderated by regular attention to coopering of the barrels by driving down the upper hoops. Painting the outside of the barrel, preferably with enamel-paint, will also hinder loss of moisture from a barrel reconditioned by steaming and filling with water, but the latter treatment is liable to split the impervious coating of paint at the seam which is the weakest spot, so that these should be scraped and filled with a primer and repainted. The internal treatment of the barrel with an impervious coat of wax (paraffin and ceresin) is rather a hopeless task, but might be done on the swollen barrel dried quickly internally by hot air and coated by revolving therein the wax as hot as possible to keep the layer reasonably thin.

Botulus (5/4).—**BLEACHING IVORY PIANO KEYS.**—For this purpose the following chemicals are employed: Nitric acid (1 in 10), oxalic acid, hydrogen peroxide solution made alkaline with ammonia, and lime water. We do not know of a Part I poison employed for this purpose.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," May 15, 1877

Professor Bentley's Botanical Talks

May is upon us, bringing in its train the promise of the summer and the annual announcement of garden lectures on botany. Friday and Saturday, so early in the morning as eight o'clock, Professor Bentley will, as usual, give his practical demonstrations in the inner circle at Regent's Park. We note the fact here lest any should miss the opportunity through inadvertence. These garden discourses are intended by the Professor more as practical demonstrations than as lectures, every subject being worked out from the living plant illustration. Though last Saturday morning was gloomy in the extreme, and heavy clouds prevented the students from minutely observing details, the Professor's introduction bore no trace of external depressing influences. He described as happily as ever the various kinds of leaf structure and insertion, and denounced energetically the views enunciated by the "Standard," that Latin and the higher branches of education were unnecessary to the pharmacist. As far as botany was concerned, a knowledge of the dead languages was of great advantage as a key to scientific definition—a sentiment in which we need hardly say we conscientiously agree. Long may pharmacists and others have the chance of following such admirable instruction as the demonstrations of Professor Bentley at the Gardens of the Regent's Park.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Iodol, or tetra-iodo-pyrrol, is a brown powder containing about 89 per cent. of iodine. It is an efficient and relatively odourless substitute for iodoform, where the increased cost is not a deterrent to its use.

Ipecacuanha.—The root of *Psychotria Ipecacuanha*, a small shrub about 8 in. to 16 in. high, with a stem somewhat creeping at the base, is a native of moist, shady forests of South America, lying between 8 to 22° S. Lat., growing in clumps under large trees in valleys, on patches of ground that are rather too much raised to be swampy. The root is imported chiefly from the State of Matto Grosso, Brazil, from the part that forms the valley of the River Parana, and also from Minas Geraes, where it is cultivated. The Minas drug usually bears evidence, in consequence, of more careful cleaning. The drug is also cultivated in the Straits Settlements and exported from Johore to this country, but since 1922 there have been practically no imports. The Johore kind is usually brighter in colour and rather larger. In alkaloidal value it is about equal to Matto Grosso. A rather larger kind of ipecacuanha is imported from Cartagena in Columbia. The larger size, pale-brown colour and the transverse ridge with raised edges give it a distinct appearance. It has been attributed to an allied species, *Psychotria acuminata*, Karstere. It contains both cephaeline and emetine, like that of Matto Grosso, but in different proportions. The Cartagena ipecacuanha contains about twice as much cephaeline as Matto Grosso. Cephaeline (di-hydro psychotrine) has been shown to be a more powerful emetic, but a less effective expectorant than emetine. Hence this variety has been excluded from the B.P., though not from the U.S.P. Commercial ipecacuanha varies considerably in quality, as do also the liquid preparations of the drug. The root appears to contain an enzyme which lessens the activity of the drug and causes a deposit to be formed in the vinum ipecacuanhae unless the drug is boiled in its preparation, a process that has been followed with success in making the preparation effective, owing to the destruction of the enzymes. Another cause of variation is the quantity of stem contained in the drug in commerce, which may amount to 20 or 50 per cent. Pieces of the stem are frequently attached to the root, and are easily distinguishable by the very thin, smooth bark, not annulated, and the minute pith in the centre. The stem is stated to be one-third weaker than the root. It has been calculated that one out of four serons or bales of ipecacuanha are sea damaged or country damaged, or have become partly mouldy during the voyage to Europe. These are sometimes washed and dried before sale. This form of the drug may be recognised by its darker colour and clean epidermis and by the number of fragments broken off the woody centre of the root, but it has been maintained by some that the mouldiness in washing does not affect the amount of alkaloid present. Be that as it may, the writer has found that $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of wine of ipecacuanha did not produce vomiting when 50 gr. of the powder readily did so. Emetic roots are generically described under the name of "Poaya" in Brazil, whence various emetic roots occasionally appear in commerce, and are offered as substitutes for the genuine drug. Until 1893, emetine was regarded as the active principle of ipecacuanha, and it was not until attention was called to the fact that ipecacuanha deprived of emetine was still effective in the treatment of dysentery ("P.J." (3), XXIV, p. 211, that research was made for other active principles

in the root, which led to the discovery of cephaeline by Paul and Cownley ("P.J." (3), XXIV, p. 61), and subsequently to the detection of the alkaloids, psychotrine, methyl psychotrine, and emetamine. These alkaloids exist in roots of good quality to the extent of 2 to 3 per cent., and are contained in the bark, the woody part yielding only about 1 per cent. Other alkaloids have been also detected in small quantity, but are apparently devoid of physiological action. Ipecacuanha is one of the drugs concerning which idiosyncrasy affects some persons, but to which of the active principles this may be due has apparently not been determined. The C. & D., April 30, 1898, contains a valuable article on the collection of Brazilian ipecacuanha.

The following figures show the imports, exports and re-exports into and from Great Britain for the past five years :—

Imports

From	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
United States ..	cwt. 30	cwt. 42	cwt. —	cwt. 52	cwt. —
Brazil ..	30	17	98	115	73
Uruguay ..	378	252	646	674	424
Argentine Republic ..	169	3	29	—	—
Other foreign countries ..	43	79	29	50	44
Total from foreign countries ..	650	393	802	891	541
Value .. £	31,684	13,437	32,830	36,846	25,610
Straits Settlements ..	20	12	4	9	—
Other British countries ..	19	24	3	5	7
Total from British countries ..	39	36	7	14	7
Value .. £	1,607	1,485	265	712	330
Total £	689	429	809	905	548
Value £	33,291	14,922	33,095	37,558	25,940

Exports

—	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
—	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Total to foreign countries ..	24	15	24	27	15
Value .. £	260	619	869	1,290	678
Total to British countries ..	10	15	41	12	9
Value .. £	362	450	340	261	338
Total £	34	30	65	39	24
Value £	622	1,069	1,209	1,551	1,016

Re-exports

To	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
—	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Russia	38	—	—	112	8
Germany	39	73	84	28	127
France	3	34	38	13	11
Japan	—	2	15	6	13
United States ..	37	51	77	45	46
Other foreign countries ..	46	65	117	69	25
Total to foreign countries ..	163	225	331	273	230
Value .. £	7,489	8,211	13,219	11,222	9,601
Total to British countries ..	13	21	22	41	34
Value .. £	862	858	854	2,119	1,672
Total £	176	246	353	314	264
Value £	8,351	9,069	14,073	13,341	11,273

The following figures represent exports from Brazil—1918: 67,392 kilos; 1919: 57,485 kilos; 1920: 16,169 kilos; 1921: 45,076 kilos; 1922: 50,656 kilos.

Iraq.—The practice of pharmacy in Iraq is regulated by the Pharmacy Law of 1923. This law provides for the registration and licensing of pharmacists and regulates the retail sale of drugs and medicaments. The Director of Public Health is required to keep a register of pharmacists, and the following persons are entitled to be registered: (1) Holders of a diploma of pharmacy from an Iraq school of pharmacy (e.g., the Bagdad School of Pharmacy) declared by the Director of Public Health to be competent to grant this diploma; (2)

The C. & D. Commercial Compendium

persons holding a diploma in pharmacy from some other school or institution. However, the Director of Public Health is empowered to require such persons to pass an examination conducted by the staff of an Iraq school of pharmacy. Registered pharmacists have to take out an annual licence known as a pharmacist's licence. No pharmacy may be established without the written permission of the Director of Public Health, in which the exact location of the pharmacy must be specified; if it is desired to remove the business to other premises a new permission must first be obtained. Every pharmacy must be in charge of a licensed pharmacist or dispenser, and in his absence the business must be closed until his return. No pharmacist or dispenser in the service of the Government is permitted to practise pharmacy on his own account. Pharmacists are forbidden to enter into partnership with medical practitioners, or to permit the latter to use any part of the pharmacy or premises connected with the business as a consulting room, nor may any agreement be made between a medical practitioner and a pharmacist giving the latter any preferential right of dispensing medicines. Medicines for internal use must bear a white label, and those for external use a green label. In places where no pharmacist is established a medical practitioner may open a pharmacy on his own account, but must close it within one year after the opening of a business by a registered pharmacist, if called upon to do so by the local health authority. Attached to this law is a schedule of poisons which may be retailed only by registered pharmacists or medical practitioners, as well as a list of drugs to be stocked by all pharmacies. A Government Notification of 1926 stipulates that all drugs, chemical and galenical preparations, imported into Iraq for medicinal use must, in quality and substance, be in accordance with the following standards: (1) The British Pharmacopœia of 1914; (2) The French Codex of 1908; (3) The German Pharmacopœia, 5th edition. It is forbidden to import any products not complying with the standards established in the foregoing pharmacopœias. The importation of dangerous and intoxicating drugs is regulated by a Notification of 1926, which embodies the provisions of the International Opium Convention (Geneva) of 1925, the Director of Public Health being the authority competent to grant import licences.

Ireland, Northern: Pharmacy and Poisons Act.—So soon as the Act of Parliament setting up a Government in Northern Ireland came into force, the future conditions in which pharmacy should be carried on in the newly constituted part of the United Kingdom became the subject of detailed discussion in the drug trade. The Minister of Home Affairs met a subcommittee representing the trade interests at the Home Office, Belfast, on October 19, 1923, and announced that the Government intended to set up a new body in Northern Ireland for academic and administrative purposes. A second meeting, at which the Queen's University and other bodies were represented, was held at the Home Office on January 25, 1924, when the Minister suggested the appointment of two pharmacists and two druggists on an advisory committee. The Bill was introduced into the Parliament of Northern Ireland in the autumn session of the same year: the discussions during the second reading, the consideration in committee, and the report stage were reported in THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 1925, I, 719, 740 *et seq.*, 788. The Bill received the Royal assent on June 9, 1925, and the text of the Act was printed in full in the *C. & D.*, 1925, II, 312-20. Its short title is "The Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925;" it comprises thirty-two clauses (divided into five parts) and four schedules. Part I (Clauses 1-4) defines the constitution and general powers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (q.v.). Part II (Clauses 5-17) lays down the conditions of examination, registration and annual licensing to carry on retail business. Clause 8 (1) provides that the Minister of Home Affairs may appoint fit and proper persons as a Registrar and

as an Inspector for the purposes of this Act. Clause 16 (2) forbids the appointment to the office of chemist, compounder or dispenser in any institution maintained at the cost of, or in receipt of aid from, public moneys or local rates in Northern Ireland of any person who is not a registered pharmaceutical chemist or a registered medical practitioner. Clause 16 (3) gives a definition of a sale by wholesale:—

Nothing in this Act shall extend to or interfere with the sale of poisons by wholesale, save and except the provisions against the use of the official names, terms or descriptions of the British Pharmacopœia, for medicines not compounded according to the formulæries of the said Pharmacopœia, and the selling of articles not being of the standard of the said Pharmacopœia.

For the purposes of this subsection a sale shall not be deemed to have been made by wholesale unless it is a sale of an article to be exported from Northern Ireland or the purchaser of the article is—

- (a) A registered medical practitioner, registered dentist or registered veterinary surgeon; or
- (b) A person, firm or body corporate entitled to keep open shop for selling poisons; or
- (c) A person, firm or body corporate licensed under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, to sell drugs by wholesale; or
- (d) A person, firm, or body corporate not engaged in retailing drugs or medicines but requiring the article—
 - (i) For the purpose of the trade or profession of such person, firm or body; or
 - (ii) For use in connection with a hospital, infirmary, dispensary or other similar institution under the control of such person, firm or body;
- (e) A Government department or officer, or local authority, requiring the article in connection with the exercise of any statutory powers.

Clause 17 makes a proprietor's annual licence compulsory in respect of each retail business carried on by a pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist, or druggist. Part III (Clauses 18-23) consists of "general provisions as to carrying on of business, etc.," and includes arrangements for the conduct of business by chemists' executors and by bodies corporate. Part IV sets up a Poisons Schedule, regulates the free distribution of poisons by sanitary authorities, and prescribes the procedure for the inspection of premises licensed under the Act or under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Part V provides for the collection and use of fees, the recovery of penalties, and the interpretation of various expressions employed in the Act. The salary and expenses of the Registrar and the Inspector are defrayed by a parliamentary grant; and the licence fees, after a preliminary arrangement lasting for two years, are applied in about equal proportions to the purposes of the parliamentary grant and those of the Pharmaceutical Society. The first Schedule, consisting of three parts, deals with the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society and the proceedings of its Council. The second Schedule prescribes the examination subjects. The third Schedule gives the forms of annual licence. The fourth Schedule defines or names the statutory poisons, and is divided into two parts. It differs in some of its details from the Poisons Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, as revised on July 8, 1926; for example, it contains in Part I the entries "Arsenic and its preparations," and "Sulphuric ether," and in Part II "Phosphorus, and all preparations and admixtures containing it in a free state (except lucifer matches)." The formation of the new Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was decreed on November 23, 1925. After the Act had been passed two errors in drafting were discovered—one relating to the period of transition before examinations were instituted, and the other concerning executors already carrying on the businesses of deceased pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, or druggists. These slips were rectified by the Pharmacy (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1926, which received the Royal assent on March 31 of that year. Eventually, the only persons qualified under the Act will be pharmaceutical chemists. (See also Dangerous Drugs.) The offices of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland are at Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast.

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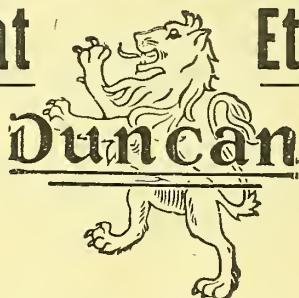
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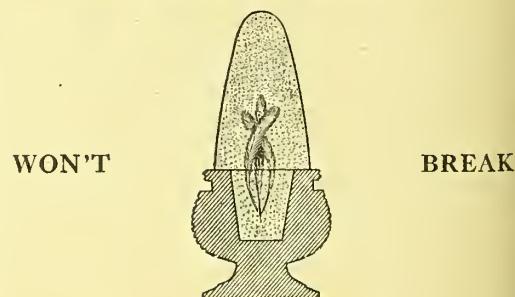
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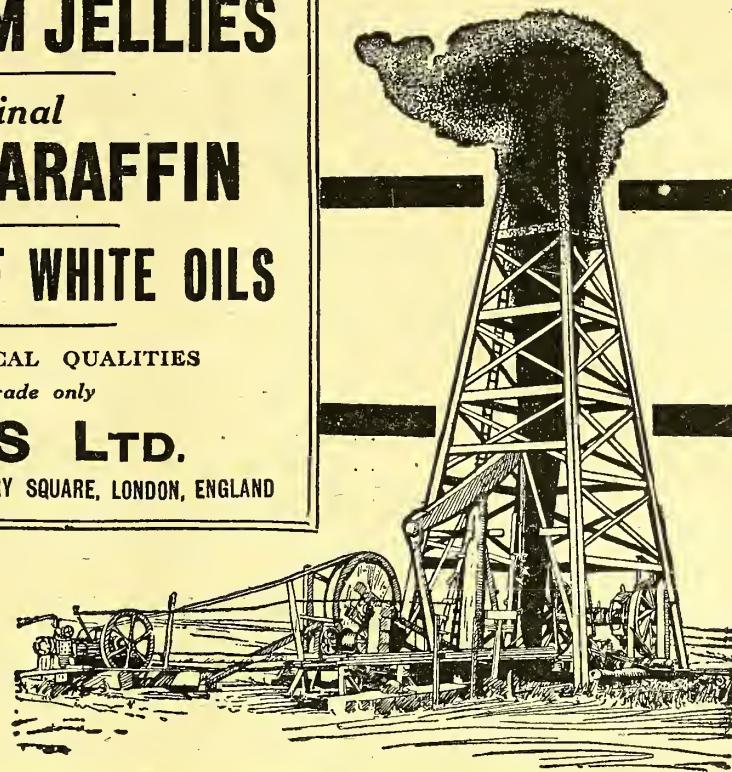
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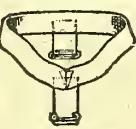
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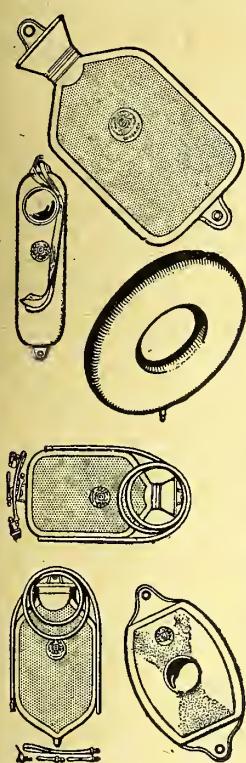
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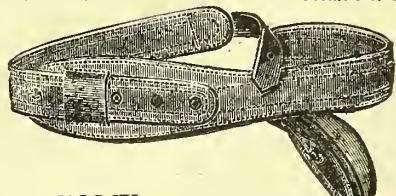
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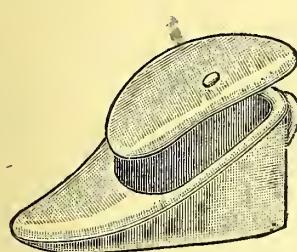
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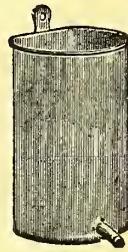
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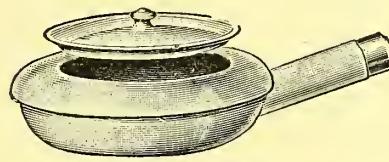
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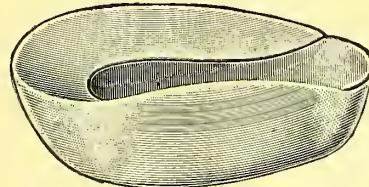
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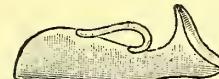
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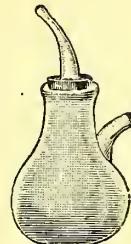
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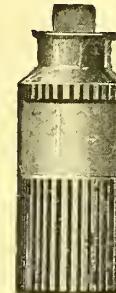
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Oval Fronted Flat.



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The finest the world has yet seen. Made in beautiful lustrous white flint glass which is so durable that it may be boiled continuously for twenty-four hours without shewing signs of deterioration.



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Good Quality, well-finished tins printed to customers' own designs, in sizes and shapes for all uses.

*Samples and
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TOWN TALK

is prepared specially for cleaning
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It is a speciality article; enjoys a quick sale; gives the retailer a generous profit. "Town Talk" is extensively advertised in the Press and we want you to sell it.

"Town Talk" Liquid Silver Polish retails at 8d., 1/4, 2/6 per bottle.

"Town Talk" Silver Plate Cloths retail at 9d., 1/6 each.

*Address your enquiries for terms and supplies
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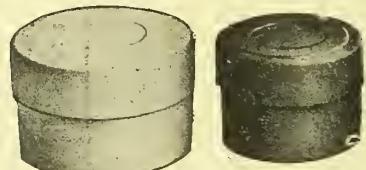
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Whitby Street,
Bradford Road, MANCHESTER.



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SEAMLESS
OINTMENT BOXES
AND
PILL BOXES

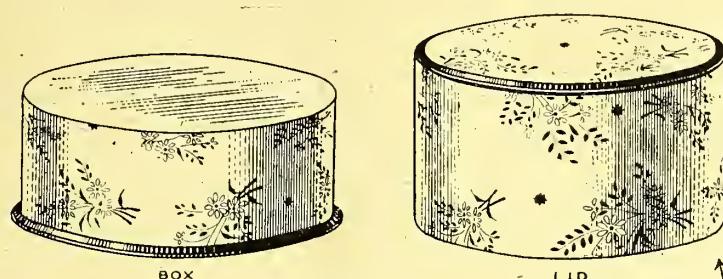
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Greaseproof—the bottoms cannot fall out.



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No. 1.

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1	Flanged bottom which enables lid to be taken off easily.	1
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3	Transparent or Parchment Drum, making the Box powder tight.	3
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Mean Greater Turnover for You—and Absolute Satisfaction for Your Customers.

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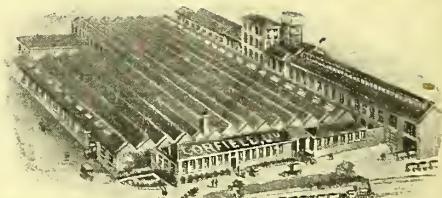
ALUMINIUM



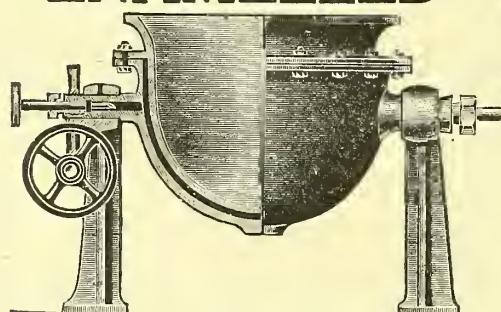
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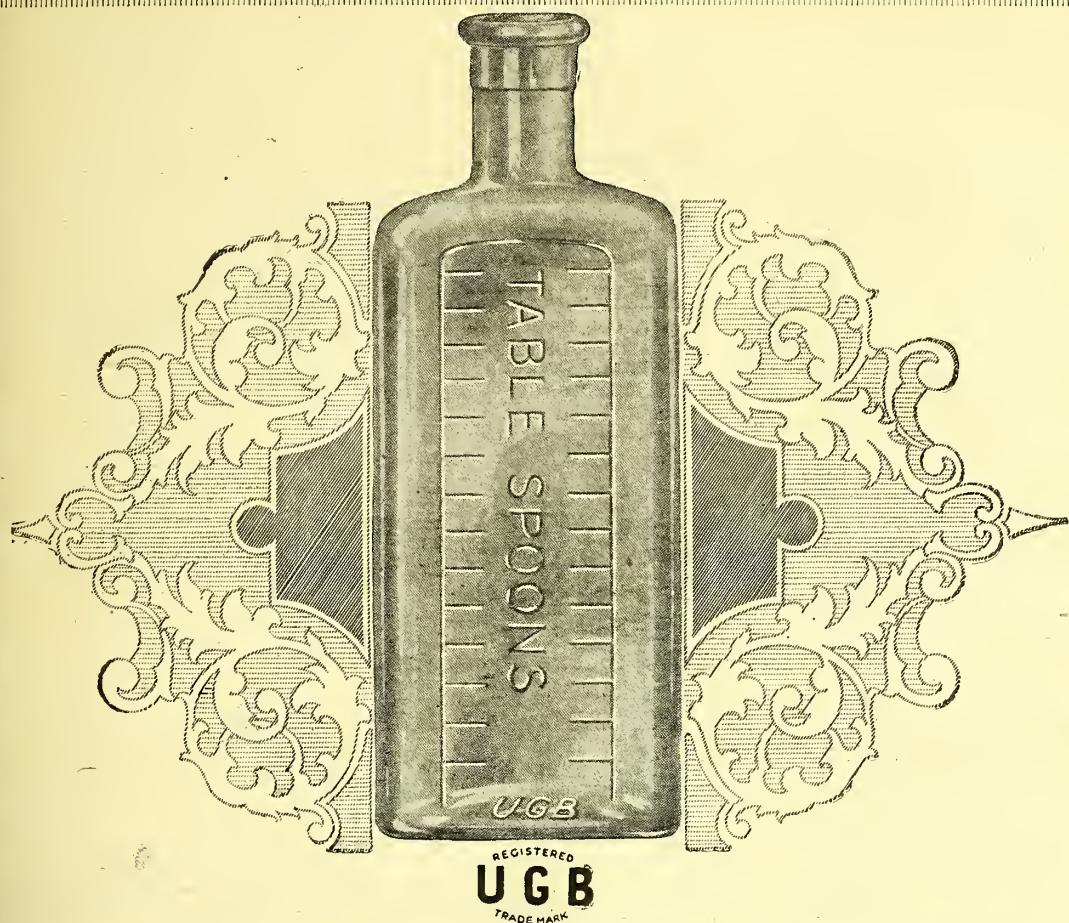
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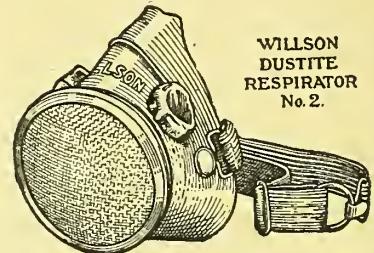
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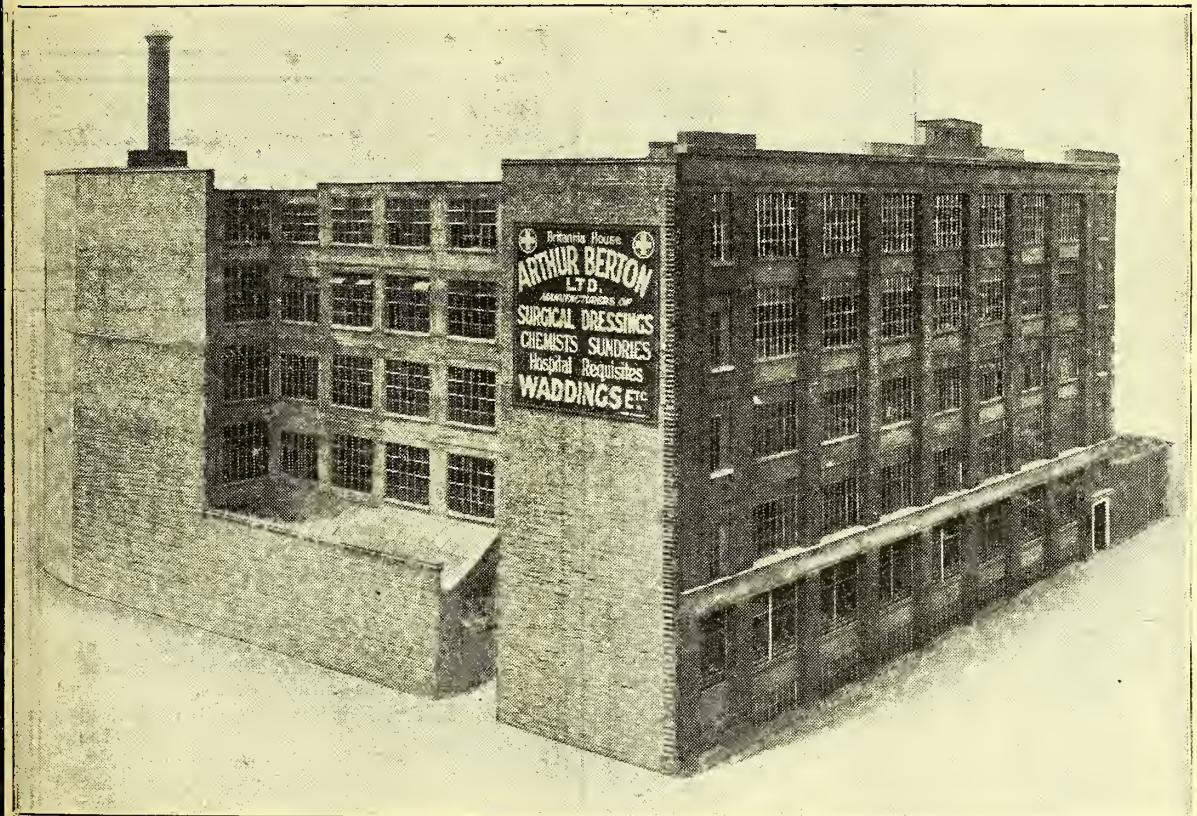
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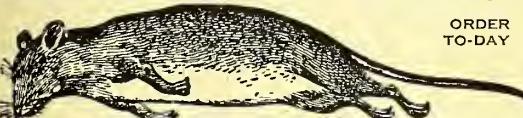
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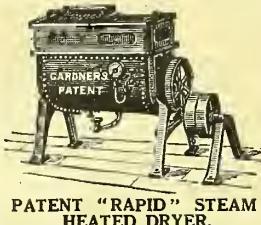
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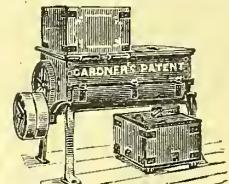
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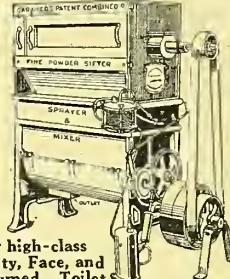
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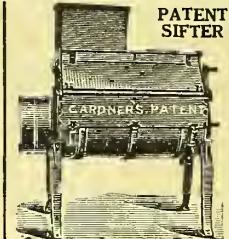
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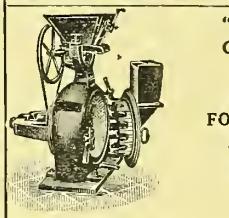
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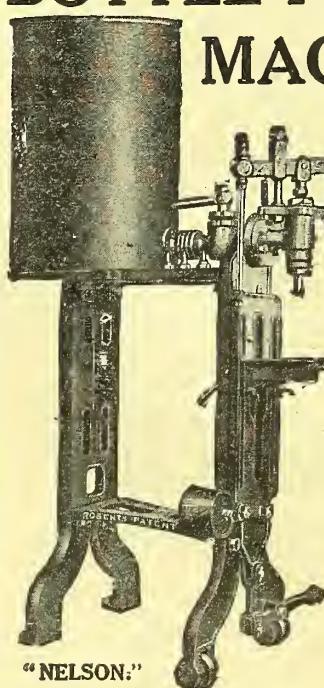
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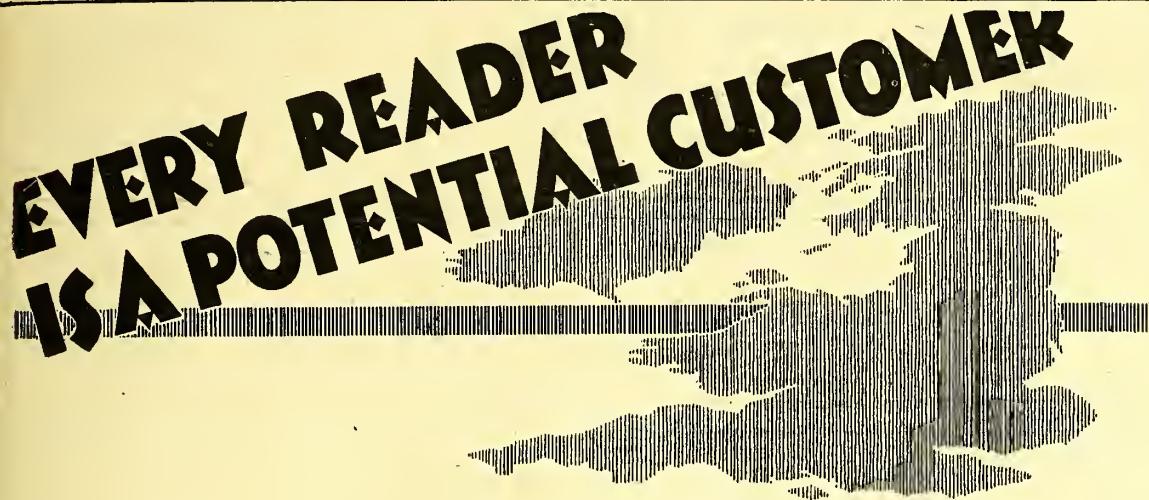
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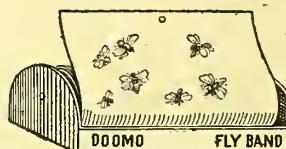
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E.C.4

AURORAL COUNTER CABINET FREE!

On Request with orders for 1 Gross Assorted "AURORAL" COLD WATER DYES—the Trade Price for which is £2 8 0 and less 5% Discount if prompt cash payment is made. The Retail value of these Dyes is £3 12 0, so that the transaction shows more than 33½% net profit, or more than 50% on the turnover. Only one Cabinet (which is of a lasting and permanent nature) can be supplied to each customer. The dimensions of the Cabinet are—height of front 15½ ins., width of front 11½ ins., breadth at top 5½ ins., breadth at bottom 10 ins. Send us your order To-night, and the Cabinet with your stock of "AURORAL" DYES will be sent immediately.



from May to December

THE Chemist who keeps his stocks of 'Luton' Straw Hat Dyes and 'Auroral' *Cold Water* Dyes consistently representative and lets his customers know the fact by counter and window displays will find that both these popular lines command a steady, all the year round sale. Just now, of course, the demand is exceptionally great, and will continue so throughout the summer months. Reap the full benefit of this harvest and order up any missing colours of 'Luton' Straw Hat Dyes and 'Auroral' Cold Water Dyes To-NIGHT.

AURORAL
COLD WATER DYES

Just the thing for
Spring Frocks and
Dainty Lingerie.

Good trade should be done in this line now by recommending it for this purpose to your customers. Recognised as the finest cold water dyes in the world for delicate and costly fabrics. Good results obtained even at the first trial. A certain seller.

'LUTON' HOT-WATER FABRIC DYES

The best hot-water dyes for all materials, giving perfect results with the minimum of trouble. As with all other Whitaker products, they show a good profit.

'LUTON' STRAW HAT DYES

The outcome of 45 years' accumulated experience in the manufacture of household dyes. This series comprises all colours and is in demand practically all the year round. They are all highly efficient dyes and appeal to every woman on economical as well as fashionable grounds. Supplied in dull or glossy series.

VELT THE NEW CLEANER

A cleaning preparation for removing stains, grease, dirt, etc., from clothing, upholstery, curtains, etc., and renovating them. VELT is a non-inflammable liquid and is supplied in screw tins of which three dozens are contained in an attractive outer. A new Whitaker product, but nevertheless one which is already selling well. It is now available in 5-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. tins for the convenience of bigger users.

ALL CASES AND CONTAINERS FREE.

WHITAKER & CO., Dye Specialists for Chemists, KENDAL

Telegrams: "Dullette, Kendal."

(Established 1878.)

Telephone 214.

London Office and Showrooms: 16-18 Beak Street, REGENT STREET, W.1 Telephone: Regent 3825

ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

THE BEST AND SAFEST INFANTS'
MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd.
13 Wesley St., C-on-M., MANCHESTER.

DOES
NOT
CONTAIN
any
SCHEDULED
POISON.

RIDGE'S FOOD

for Infants and Invalids

WELL ADVERTISED to the GENERAL PUBLIC.

SAMPLES, ADVERTISING MATTER and SPECIAL
DISPLAY TERMS ON APPLICATION TO :

ROYAL FOOD MILLS, LONDON, N.16



Build up a Profitable HONEY TRADE

The delicious flavour of this thick, "set" creamy

NEW ZEALAND 'Imperial Bee' Honey

is irresistible. Sell it and reap a crop of repeat orders.
It is a BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCT THROUGHOUT, and is
GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars	... . . . .	at 14/-
48/1/2's Glass Screw-top Jars	... . . . .	at 8/6
48/1's Monopots	... . . . .	at 12/6
48/1/2's Monopots	... . . . .	at 7/3

If you cannot obtain supplies through your wholesaler, write to
A. J. MILLS & CO., Ltd. (Produce & Canned
Goods Dept.), 14 Tooley St., London, S.E.1

CAMWAL

TABLE WATERS - in Syphons & Bottles
LEMONADE POWDER { in Packets, Cartons,
AQUAPERIA WATER } and Canisters.
or SALTS (P.A.T.A.) } WINDOW
DISPLAYS.
LEMON SQUASH - in 26 oz. Bottles.
(with plain or Soda water forms a delicious drink).

HOME and EXPORT PRICES and TERMS on application.
CAMWAL, Ltd. LONDON, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL,
BIRMINGHAM, HARROGATE.
City Office: 52 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON, E.C.4
Phone: City 4497.

LOSALL'S SALT

SELLS FREELY AND READILY.

PAYS 50% ON OUTLAY.

An infallible remedy for

Gout
Rheumatism
Eczema & Skin
Affections

P.A.T.A. doz.
net

4 oz. tins 1/-, 8/-

8 oz. , 1/9, 14/-

Bottles 2/6, 20/-

Attractive advertising
matter supplied on
application.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by
LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, Ltd.
HULL.



WINCARNIS

NEW

RETAIL PRICES

for Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
Only

	Per doz.	Per doz. net.	Retail Selling price.
Large -	54/-	less 1/6 per doz. window display allowance	52/6 ... 5/6
Medium	31/-	less 9d. per doz. window display allowance	30/3 ... 3/3
Large -	54/-	less 1/6 per doz. window display allowance	52/6 ... 5/6
	(Quinine)		
Medium	31/-	less 9d. per doz. window display allowance	30/3 ... 3/3
	(Quinine)		

A window Display Allowance of 1/6 per case of 1 dozen Large size, and 9d. per case of 1 dozen Medium size on all orders. This will take the place of the periodical Bonus Allowance.

DISCOUNTS FOR QUANTITIES ON NETT AMOUNTS, viz. 52/6 & 30/3 respectively

*Less than 3 doz. large size 1½% Cash Discount - 1 month only

*3 doz. & under 12 doz. large size, 2½% Trade Discount &

1½% Cash Discount 1 month

*12 doz. & under 25 doz. large size, 3½% Trade Discount &

1½% Cash Discount 1 month

*25 doz. & upwards, large size, 5% Trade Discount &

1½% Cash Discount 1 month

*NOTE.—Two Dozen Medium are equivalent to one Dozen Large.

Please note Wincarnis and Quinine can only be sold to traders holding wine licences.

COLEMAN & CO. LIMITED
Wincarnis Works, NORWICH

THE increased Duties occasioned by the lowered standard of wine to 25% has had a very serious effect on our business.

The 28% proof spirit content of Wincarnis is obtained by a blend of high strength Port and Mistella together with a percentage of Malt Extract and Beef Extract and other ingredients of a definite therapeutic value.

Mistella now comes within the category of 8/- duty wine and our duty costs are thereby increased 7/6 per dozen.

By shouldering a large proportion of the increased duty ourselves we are enabled to increase the price to the consumer to only 5/6 per bottle large size and 3/3 per bottle medium size, at the same time protecting the retailers' profit.

There will be no change in the high quality of our product, and our advertising will be as heavy and as forceful as ever.

New all-the-year round window display allowance

OWING to complaints that we have received with reference to the twice yearly BONUS SYSTEM, which often made it necessary for retailers to get in stocks at inconvenient periods, we have decided to substitute for it a more generous and convenient all-the-year-round allowance of 1/6 per case Large Size and 9d. per case Medium size, in consideration of a signed undertaking to make not less than two Solus Window Displays of Wincarnis each year.



This is a reproduction of the new
Cut-out for

DR. WOOD'S HEALTH SALINE

The ideal corrective to recommend for
Head, Stomach and Liver derangements.
Its pleasant flavour, with the slightly
tart tang, and the vigorous effervescence
make it a general favourite.

per 5/6 dozen

per 9/6 dozen

Four units of show-material supplied with every order.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, BRIGHTON, England



TABLET MAKERS PREFER

Aspiroran

(registered)

A UNIQUE FORM OF ASPIRIN, AVOIDING GRANULATION.

MAKES BETTER TABLETS

The
GRAESSER-MONSANTO
CHEMICAL WORKS
RUABON LIMITED LONDON

SALVARONE

HAIR DARKENING BAY RUM

A high-class Bay Rum in scientific combination with certain chemicals which, when acted upon by the Sulphuretted Hydrogen in the air, produce the darkening effect very gradually.

Thoroughly reliable and effective.

Non-injurious and safe.



Wholesale **12/-** Dozen

Retail **2/-** P.A.T.A.

Until 30th July, 1927, a BONUS is offered of 1 dozen with 6 dozen lots.

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SMART SHOWCARD.

£2 ORDERS CARRIAGE PAID IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists - - - BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

WYLEYS'

Wyleys Limited, Coventry.

NEURACETIN PELLETS

Introduced in 1897, and since proved safe and reliable
Action: Antipyretic, Analgesic, Anti-neuralgic, Anodyne.

